John Adams Library.

IN THE CUSTODY OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SHELF No.
ADAMS
253.11
v. 13

JOURNAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

CONTAINING THE

PROCEEDINGS

FROM

The 5th Day of NOVEMBER, 1787.

TO

The 3d Day of NOVEMBER 1788.

VOLUME XIII.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

ADAMS 253.11
13

JOURNAL
OF
CONGRESS.

MONDAY, *November* 5, 1787.

PURSUANT to the articles of confederation and perpetual union, the following gentlemen attended as delegates from——

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Gilman.
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger,
	Mr. Parker.
Georgia,	Mr. Few,
	Mr. Baldwin.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

The same; and from—

Virginia,	Mr. Carrington.
North-Carolina,	Mr. White.

TUESDAY, *November* 13, 1787.

From New-Jersey,	Mr. Clark,
	Mr. Dayton.

MONDAY, *November* 19, 1787.

From Massachusetts,	Mr. Otis,
	Mr. Thatcher.

TUESDAY, *November* 20, 1787.

From Virginia, Mr. Griffin,
Mr. Brown,

THURSDAY, *November* 22, 1787.

From Virginia, Mr. Madiſon.

FRIDAY, *December* 15, 1787.

Mr. Elmer, from New-Jerſey, attended.

MONDAY, *December* 18, 1787.

Mr. Tucker, from South-Carolina, attended.

TUESDAY, *December* 19, 1787.

Mr. Irvine and Mr. Read, from Pennſylvania, attended.

MONDAY, *January* 21, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent from

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman.
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Otis,
	Mr. Thatcher.
Connecticut,	Mr. J. Wadſworth.
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark,
	Mr. Elmer.
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine,
	Mr. Armſtrong,
	Mr. Reid.
Delaware,	Mr. Kearney,
	Mr. Mitchell.
Maryland,	Mr. J. E. Howard,
	Mr. B. Contee.
Virginia,	Mr. Madiſon,
	Mr. Griffin,
	Mr. Brown.
North-Carolina,	Mr. White.
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger,
	Mr. Parker,
	Mr. Tucker.
Georgia,	Mr. Baldwin—

Who ſeverally produced their credentials.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, *January* 22, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday; and from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Mr. Dayton.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of a preſident, and the ballots being taken,

The honorable Cyrus Griffin was elected.

A letter of the 16th from the honorable J. Armſtrong was read, wherein he informs Congreſs that he declines the office of judge to which he was elected the 16th October laſt.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 23, 1788.

Six ſtates only attending, namely, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, from Delaware, Mr. Kearney, from North-Carolina, Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, *January* 24, 1788.

The ſame as yeſterday.

FRIDAY, *January* 25, 1788.

The ſame as before.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,

The ſame as before.

THURSDAY, *January* 31, 1788.

Six ſtates attended—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, from North-Carolina, Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin.

FRIDAY, *February* 1, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey,

ſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, from North-Carolina, Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Wadſworth, and Mr. Irvine, to whom was referred a petition of Thomas Ruſſel, praying for ſea-letters for the ſhip Hercules—and an application for ſea-letters for the ſhip Aſia, report,

That they are ſatisfied that the ſhip Hercules is American built, and commanded and manned by Americans—and the ſhip Aſia, John Barry, commander, is American built, and commanded and manned by Americans; whereupon,

Ordered, That ſea-letters in the uſual form be granted for the ſhip Hercules, Moſes Browne, commander—and alſo for the ſhip Aſia, John Barry, commander, both bound for Canton in China.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Otis, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. Mitchell, to whom was referred the credentials produced by the delegates from the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, made report, which being amended, was accepted, and is as follows:——

That they have carefully examined the credentials, and are of opinion, that Mr. Gilman of New-Hampſhire, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Thatcher of Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth of Connecticut, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Elmer, and Mr. Dayton of New-Jerſey, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Armſtrong, and Mr. Reid of Pennſylvania, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Mitchell of Delaware, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Browne of Virginia, Mr. White of North-Carolina, Mr. Huger, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Tucker of South-Carolina, and Mr. Baldwin of Georgia, are authoriſed to ſit and vote in the preſent Congreſs of the United States until the firſt Monday in November next, and no longer;—That Mr. Howard, and Mr. Contee of Maryland, are authoriſed to ſit and vote in the Congreſs of the United States until the ſecond Monday in December next.

A letter of 22d January from Mr. J. White, was read, ſtating that as his holding the office of ſuperintendant

of

of Indian affairs is incompatible with the appointment given him by the ſtate of North-Carolina as delegate in Congreſs, he therefore reſigns his office of ſuperintendant.

The commiſſioners appointed on the 2d December, 1785, to run a line of juriſdiction between the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, reported that they have executed that buſineſs, accompanying their report with a draft of the line run, and their field notes.

TUESDAY, *February* 5, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 6, 1788.

Five ſtates only aſſembled, namely, Maſſachuſetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Wadſworth, from New-Jerſey, Mr. Elmer, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Reid, from North-Carolina, Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

Six ſtates attended, namely, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, from North-Carolina, Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin.

MONDAY, *February* 11, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Wadſworth, and from North Carolina Mr. White.

Mr. Paine Wingate, a delegate for New-Hampſhire, attended and produced credentials of his appointment; which were read.

A memorial of Iſrael Evans being read in the words following:

"*Charleſton*, December 6, 1787.

"SIR,

"THIS memorial, which I beg your Excellency to communicate

municate to the honorable Congreſs, I have long delayed, becauſe I was unwilling to make any addition to the buſineſs and trouble of Congreſs until urged by neceſſity. At length through fear of ſuſtaining a very conſiderable loſs, I am conſtrained to make the following requeſt: That it may pleaſe the honorable Congreſs to grant me a certain quantity of military bounty land, as much as to them ſeems fit, in conſideration of my ſervice as chaplain in the late army during more than eight years. The cuſtom of granting lands to chaplains in time paſt, and the large bounties of land recently granted to the chaplains of the New-York and other lines of the army, have encouraged me to hope that this application will not be diſagreeable to the Congreſs, nor without ſucceſs. I would alſo take the freedom to obſerve that the medical ſtaff, who according to the rules of the army are entitled to no greater emoluments than the clerical ſtaff, have obtained thoſe bounties in land which are agreeable to their wiſhes. When the honorable Congreſs are pleaſed to conſider how long their memorialiſt ſerved in the late war; how many loſſes he ſuſtained, and how little ſubſiſtence he received from any of the ſtates by reaſon of his ſerving in different lines of the army, he cannot but entertain ſome hope that the Congreſs will grant him ſuch military lands as ſhall be in proportion to his ſtation and pay in the late army, and will place him upon a footing with the chaplains of the ſtate of New-York. Should this memorial ſo far meet the favorable regard of the honorable Congreſs as to obtain what has been requeſted, I beg leave to deſire that whatever lands may be granted as a military right may be included in my ſhares of the land granted to the Ohio company. With the greateſt reſpect I am, ſir, your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ISRAEL EVANS."

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

A motion was made by Mr. Otis, ſeconded by Mr. Thatcher, that the memorial of Iſrael Evans be referred to a committee: And on the queſtion for commitment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Otis,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Otis	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Jer. Wadſworth	*no*	*
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*divided*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware,	Mr. Kearney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. White	*no*	*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

On a report of the ſecretary at war,

Reſolved, That the reſignation of captain Walter Finney be accepted, and that it take effect from the 10th of November, 1787, the date of his requeſt for that purpoſe.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Huger, to whom was referred a petition of Lynch and Stoughton, N. Cruger and T. Ludlow, praying for a ſea letter for a veſſel called the Jenny, now at New-York, and bound for the Eaſt-Indies, of the burthen of three hundred tons, and commanded by William Thompſon, and who report "That the Jenny is owned entirely by citizens of the United States, and manned for the moſt part with citizens of the ſaid ſtates.

Ordered, That ſea letters in the uſual form be granted for the Jenny, W. Thompſon, commander, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

TUESDAY, *February* 12, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Wadſworth, and from North Carolina Mr. White.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Kearny, Mr. Kean, and Mr. Madiſon,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary for foreign affairs for the time being, be and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual

uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion: *Provided always*, That it be made appear to him, by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required, ſhall together with all and every part of her cargo be owned entirely and commanded by officers citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe the ſecretary for foreign affairs be and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters drafted in the uſual form, and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid: And that the ſame when filled up, be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the ſecretary of Congreſs.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 13, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Thatcher,

Reſolved, That Tueſday next be aſſigned for the election of a judge for the weſtern territory in the room of Mr. Armſtrong, who declines.

THURSDAY, *February* 14, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

The ſecretary for foreign affairs having tranſmitted to Congreſs a letter from the count de Mouſtier, together with a copy of a letter of credence, by which it appears that his moſt chriſtian majeſty has appointed the count to ſucced the chevalier de la Luzerne in quality of his miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and the ſaid miniſter having requeſted that this may be communicated to Congreſs, that they may fix a day which ſhall appear to them the moſt convenient to give him a public audience,

Reſolved, That the ſaid count de Mouſtier be received as miniſter plenipotentiary from his moſt chriſtian majeſty; and that agreeably to his requeſt he be admitted to a public audience on Tueſday the 26th of the preſent month, in the room where Congreſs aſſembles.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the secretary for foreign affairs inform the honorable the minister of the United Netherlands, and his catholic majesty's encargado de negocios, of the public audience to be given to the honorable the minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty.

FRIDAY, *February* 15, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

MONDAY, *February* 18, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as before.

TUESDAY, *February* 19, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Jeremiah Wadsworth, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

According to the order of the day Congress proceeded to the election of a judge for the western territory in the room of Mr. Armstrong, who declines; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. John Cleves Symmes was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Clark.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 20, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

THURSDAY, *February* 21, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as before.

Mr. N. Dane, a delegate of Massachusetts, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment; which were read.

On a motion of Mr. Huger, seconded by Mr. Tucker,

Resolved, That Monday next be assigned for electing a superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern department, in the room of Mr. White, who has resigned.

FRIDAY, *February* 22, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

MONDAY, *February* 25, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, from New-Jerſey Mr. Clark, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Leonard Ganſevoort, delegates for New-York, attended and produced credentials of their appointment, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Dane,

Reſolved, That the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department be elected for ſix months, and continue in office during that period, unleſs ſooner recalled by Congreſs.

Purſuant to a reſolution of the 21ſt inſtant, Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department; but not coming to a choice, the election was poſtponed until Thurſday next.

TUESDAY, *February* 26, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Wadſworth, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

According to order, the miniſter plenipotentiary of France was introduced to a public audience, when he delivered a letter of credence from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Very dear great Friends and Allies,

PARTICULAR reaſons, relative to the good of our ſervice have determined us to appoint a ſucceſſor to the chevalier de la Luzerne, our miniſter plenipotentiary with you. We have choſen the count de Mouſtier, to take his place, in the ſame quality. The marks of zeal which he has hitherto given us, perſuade us, that on this new occaſion, he will conduct himſelf in ſuch a manner as to render himſelf agreeable

able to you, and more and more worthy of our good will. We pray you to give full faith to whatever he may ſay to you on our part; particularly when he ſhall aſſure you of the ſincerity of our wiſhes for your proſperity, as well as of the conſtant affection and friendſhip which we bear to the United States in general and to each of them in particular. We pray God, that he will have you, very dear great friends and allies, in his holy keeping. Written at Verſailles, the 30th September, 1787.

Your good friend and ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.

Count de MONTMORIN.

After which he addreſſed Congreſs in a ſpeech, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

THE relations of friendſhip and affection which ſubſiſt between the king my maſter and the United States, have been eſtabliſhed on a baſis which cannot but daily acquire a new degree of ſolidity. It is ſatisfactory to be mutually convinced that an alliance formed for obtaining a glorious peace, after efforts directed by the greateſt wiſdom, and ſuſtained with admirable conſtancy, muſt always be conformable to the common intereſts; and that it is a fruitful ſource of infinite advantages to both nations, whoſe mutual confidence and intercourſe will increaſe in proportion as they become better known to each other.

The king, who was the firſt to connect himſelf with the United States as a ſovereign power, to ſecond their efforts and favor their intereſts, has never ceaſed, ſince that memorable period, to turn his attention to the means of proving to them his affection. This ſentiment directs the vows which his majeſty forms for their proſperity. Their ſucceſs will always intereſt him ſenſibly; and there is reaſon to hope for it, from the wiſdom of the meaſures which they will adopt.

To this ſolemn aſſurance of intereſt and attachment on the part of the king, to the unanimous ſentiment of the nation, and to the fervent wiſhes of a great number of my countrymen, who have had the advantage to be aſſociated

in

in the military toils and ſucceſs of the United States, permit me to add thoſe which I in particular entertain for the growth and glory of theſe ſtates. I at length enjoy the ſatisfaction of having it in my power here to teſtify the profound veneration with which I have been conſtantly penetrated, for a people who have been able to fix, from their birth, the attention of the moſt conſiderable powers in Europe, and whoſe courage and patriotiſm have aſtoniſhed all nations.——My happineſs will be compleat, gentlemen, if I could ſucceed by my zeal, and moſt conſtant cares, to merit your eſteem, your confidence, and your approbation.

The taſk which I have to accompliſh, appears to me to be the more difficult, as in ſucceding a miniſter who held the place near you, gentlemen, with which I am now honored, I am far from enjoying the advantages which he derived from his talents, his knowledge, and thoſe circumſtances which placed him in the moſt intimate relations to you. I will endeavor to reſemble him, at leaſt by the greateſt attention to promote and give ſucceſs to whatever may contribute to the ſatisfaction, the glory, and the proſperity of the United States.

To which the Preſident made the following Reply:

SIR,

IT will always give us pleaſure to acknowledge the friendſhip and important good offices, which we have experienced from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and your generous nation; and we flatter ourſelves, that the ſame principles of magnanimity and regard to mutual convenience, which dictated the connections between us, will continue to operate, and to render them ſtill more extenſive in the their benefits to the two countries.

We conſider the alliance as involving engagements, highly intereſting to both parties; and we are perſuaded that they will be obſerved with entire and mutual good faith.

We are happy in being ſo explicitly aſſured of the continuance of his majeſty's friendſhip and attachment, and in this opportunity of expreſſing the high ſenſe we entertain of their ſincerity and value. It is with real ſatisfaction, ſir, that we receive you as his miniſter plenipotentiary; eſpecially as your character gives us reaſon to expect that the harmony

harmony and intereſt of both nations, will not be leſs promoted by your talents, candor, and liberality, than they were by thoſe which diſtinguiſhed your predeceſſor, and recommended him to our eſteem and regard.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 27, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Wadſworth, and from North Carolina Mr. White.

THURSDAY, *February* 28, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

FRIDAY, *February* 29, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled--Preſent, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

Mr. Stephen Mix Mitchell and Mr. Joſeph Platt Cook, two delegates for Connecticut, attended and produced the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

A motion being made by Mr. Wingate, ſeconded by Mr. Kearny,

That two chaplains be appointed for Congreſs, whoſe ſalaries ſhall not exceed three hundred dollars each per annum, to commence from the day of their appointment.

On the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearney;

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Mitchel,	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Cook,	*ay*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. Hamilton,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clarke	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	

Pennſylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Kearney	*ay*	
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*divided*
Virginia,	Mr. Madiſon,	*ay*	
	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. White	*ay*	*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Congreſs proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Dr. Provoſt and Dr. Rogers were elected; the former having been nominated by Mr. Kearney, and the latter by Mr. Wingate.

According to the order of the day, Congreſs proceeded to the election of a ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department; and the ballots being taken,

Richard Winne, Eſq. was elected; having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Huger.

An addreſs from the repreſentatives of the people of Kentucky in Convention met, being read, and a motion being made thereon by the delegates of Virginia;

Ordered, That the ſaid addreſs and motion be referred to a committee of the whole, to ſit on Tueſday next.

MONDAY, *March* 3, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

TUESDAY, *March* 4, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

According

According to the order of the day, Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Otis was elected to the chair.

After ſome time the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. Otis reported, that the committee of the whole had taken into conſideration the ſubject referred to them; but not having come to a reſolution, deſire leave to ſit again; which was granted.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 5, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

THURSDAY, *March* 6, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York, Mr. Ganſevoort, from New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

FRIDAY, *March* 7, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

MONDAY, *March* 10, 1788.

Six ſtates only attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York, Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware, Mr. Kearney, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

Mr. Roſs, a delegate for Maryland, attended.

TUESDAY, *March* 11, 1788.

Five ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, and South-Carolina; and from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, from Delaware, Mr. Kearney, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, from Virginia, Mr. Griffin, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, *March* 12, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York, Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware, Mr. Kearney, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

THURSDAY, *March* 13, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

TUESDAY, *March* 18, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 19, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Delaware, Mr. Mitchell, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

The committee to whom it was referred to reviſe and amend the land ordinance, having reported the draft of a ſupplement to an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the Weſtern Territory"; it was read a firſt time—

Ordered, That Monday next be aſſigned for the ſecond reading of the ſaid ordinance.

THURSDAY, *March* 20, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York, Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware, Mr. Kearney, from Maryland, Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina, Mr. White.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *March* 24, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

A ſupplement to an ordinance entitled, An ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, was read a ſecond time:

Ordered, That the conſideration of the ſaid ſupplement be poſtponed until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *March* 25, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

Agreeably to order, Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the ſupplement to the land ordinance, and not having gone through the ſame, adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 26, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, and from North-Carolina Mr. White.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to the land ordinance, and not having finiſhed the ſame, adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *March* 27, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

On a report of the ſecretary at war, to whom was referred an extract of a letter dated January 10, 1788, from brigadier general Harmar, reſpecting fort M'Intoſh:

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct the commanding officer to erect a block houſe in the vicinity of fort M'Intoſh, and place a ſuitable garriſon therein: And that he diſmantle and demoliſh fort M'Intoſh, and diſpoſe of the materials thereof in the manner moſt conducive to the public ſervice.

Congreſs proceeded to a farther conſideration of the ſupplement to the land ordinance, and after debate thereon, adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, *March* 31, 1788.

Six ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from New-Jerſey Mr. Clark, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia, Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *April* 1, 1788.

Six ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 2, 1788.

Four ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, and Virginia; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from Pennſylvania Mr. Irvine, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, from South-Carolina Mr. Parker, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *April* 3, 1788.

Six ſtates attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *April* 4, 1788.

The ſame as before.

SATURDAY, *April* 5, 1788.

The ſame as before.

MONDAY, *April* 7, 1788.

Five ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from New-Jerſey Mr. Clark, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin; the preſident adjourned Congreſs till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *April* 8, 1788.

Four ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-Jerſey Mr. Clark, from Pennſylvania Mr. Irvine, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin;—the preſident adjourned Congreſs till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *April* 18, 1788.

During the courſe of this week only ſix ſtates attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

SATURDAY, *April* 26, 1788.

During the courſe of this week four ſtates attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Virginia, and South Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Pennſylvania Mr. Irvine, from Delaware

Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Roſs, from North-Carolina Mr. White, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

MONDAY, *April* 28, 1788.

Five ſtates attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Pennſylvania Mr. Irvine, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Joſhua Seney, a delegate from Maryland, took his ſeat.

TUESDAY, *April* 29, 1788.

The ſame as yeſterday—and from New-Jerſey, Mr. Dayton.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 30, 1788.

Six ſtates attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

THURSDAY, *May* 1, 1788.

Six ſtates attended, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from Pennſylvania Mr. Irvine, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

FRIDAY, *May* 2, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from New-York Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *May* 5, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, from Delaware Mr. Kearney; and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

TUESDAY, *May* 6, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. P. Arnold, who produced credentials of his appointment.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 7, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

THURSDAY, *May* 8, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington:

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed to the election of two commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commiſſioners of accounts for the quarter-maſters, commiſſaries, hoſpital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treaſury, commence ſuits in behalf of the United States againſt all perſons in any of the ſaid departments who ſtand chargeable with public monies, and whoſe accounts ſhall not be lodged with the proper commiſſioners within four months computed from the preſent date; and that this order be publiſhed in the ſeveral ſtates for the period above mentioned.

Reſolved, That the ſaid commiſſioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjuſtment of all accounts which have ariſen in the ſaid departments, and to the recovery of all ſums for which ſuits may be commenced; and that at the termination of their commiſſion they depoſit with the regiſter of the treaſury, all the books and papers of their reſpective offices, together with a general

neral abſtract of the ſums due from individuals, in order that immediate meaſures may be adopted for the recovery of the ſame.

Congreſs proceeded to the election; and the ballots being taken, Mr. *Jonathan Burral* was elected a commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the quarter-maſters and commiſſaries departments; having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Clark: And

Mr. *Benjamin Walker* was elected commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the hoſpital, marine, and clothier's departments; having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Dane.

TUESDAY, *May* 13, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

A letter from Mr. Pierce, commiſſioner of army accounts, being read, ſtating his indiſpoſition, and praying for leave of abſence from his office for the recovery of his health:

Reſolved, That leave of abſence be granted agreeably to his requeſt; and that he be authoriſed to continue the aſſiſtant he appointed in conſequence of the act of April 11th, 1787.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 14, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

THURSDAY, *May* 15, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, from Connecticut Mr. Mitchell, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

On a report from the office of the commiſſioner of army accounts,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the state of New-York, to make good the pay of Francis Cranberry, late a soldier in the third battalian of New-York forces, from the 25th of August, 1778, to the 14th of September, 1780, inclusive, and charge the same to the United States.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a memorial of John Woods;

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred and eighty seven dollars and thirty-ninetieths of a dollar, heretofore paid to John Woods for his service and expences in attending Indians in the years 1785 and 1787, be in full compensation of his claims and demands whatsoever against the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Congress proceeded to the choice of a messenger and door-keeper, in the room of Robert Patton, deceased; and the ballots being taken, James Mathers was elected; having been previously nominated by Mr. S. M. Mitchell.

FRIDAY, *May* 16, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Rhode-Island Mr. Arnold, from North-Carolina Mr. Williamson, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. H. Williamson, a delegate for North-Carolina, produced credentials, whereby it appears that he is duly appointed one of the delegates of that state to the first Monday in November next.

MONDAY, *May* 19, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from Rhode-Island Mr. Arnold, from New-York Mr. Hamilton, from North-Carolina Mr. Williamson, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

The secretary at war having represented to Congress "That there are in the arsenals of the United States two brass cannon which constituted one moiety of the field artillery with which the late war was commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly in service throughout

throughout the war: That the ſaid cannon are the property of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; and that the governor thereof hath requeſted that they be returned"—Therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war cauſe a ſuitable inſcription to be placed on the ſaid cannon; and that he deliver the ſame to the order of his excellency the governor of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

TUESDAY, *May* 20, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. William Bingham, a delegate for Pennſylvania, attended, and produced credentials of his appointment.

A motion of Mr. Irvine, ſeconded by Mr. Brown, being under debate, "That the poſt-maſter-general be directed to employ poſts for the regular tranſportation of the mail between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittſburg in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by the rout of Lancaſter, York town, Carliſle, Chamberſtown, and Bedford; and that the mail be diſpatched once in each fortnight from the poſt-offices reſpectively."

A motion was made by Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Otis, that the conſideration thereof be poſtponed to take into conſideration the following motion.

"That the poſt-maſter-general be authoriſed and directed to contract for the remainder of the preſent year for the conveyance of the mail by poſt-riders, and by the uſual rout once a week from Portland to Pownalborough in Maſſachuſets." And on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe abovementioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Otis:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	

Pennſylvania,

Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Kearney	*no*	
	Mr. Mitchell	*no*	*no*
Maryland,	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	
	Mr. Parker	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	*

So it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion,

Reſolved, That the poſt maſter-general be and he is hereby directed to employ poſts for the regular tranſportation of the mail between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittſburg in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by the route of Lancaſter, York town, Carliſle, Chambers town, and Bedford, and that the mail be diſpatched once in each fortnight from the poſt offices reſpectively.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 21, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion of the delegates of Maryland,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury take order for the payment of a bill drawn by William Carmichael, Eſq. on Mr. John Brown of Maryland, and accepted by him for the ſum of two thouſand dollars.

THURSDAY, *May* 22, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred

referred a motion of Mr. Dane relative to public and unſettled accounts, having reported

"That on carefully examining the ſubject referred to them, they find that during the late war, and eſpecially in the early periods of it, many millions of dollars were advanced by the United States to ſundry perſons, of the expenditures whereof proper accounts have not been rendered; and though the perſons who have been entruſted with public monies, have been frequently called upon to ſettle their accounts by the acts and officers of Congreſs, yet in many caſes they have not produced or exhibited to the proper officers, any documents or vouchers on which regular ſettlements can be made—That ſeveral accounts of very conſiderable extent have been taken up and ſo far paſſed on, that balances appear to be ſtated generally, and in ſome caſes payments made, though it does not appear that the proper ſtatements were made of the articles which compoſed thoſe accounts, or that the regular vouchers were produced to ſupport the charges in them. Accounts thus imperfectly ſtated and unſupported, the committee conceive are juſtly liable to reviſion, and particularly ſo, as it does not appear that the parties have at any time conſidered them as being finally ſettled. That from a general view of this ſubject, the committee are induced to think and believe, that the United States have already ſuffered very great inconveniences by inexcuſable negligence and unauthoriſed delays in perſons entruſted with public monies, in not rendering and ſettling their accounts; and that it is become highly expedient that deciſive meaſures be ſpeedily adopted for cloſing all the unſettled accounts of the late war:" And therefore the committee are of opinion,

That the board of treaſury be directed to cauſe ſuits to be commenced in behalf of the United States againſt all perſons who ſtand charged with public monies, or other property, and that they cauſe the ſame to be commenced within three months from this date, againſt all thoſe perſons who have been already ſpecially required to ſettle their accounts by the proper officers, and who ſhall not within that time adopt and purſue meaſures effectual in the opinion of the ſaid board for ſettling the ſame; and within five months from this date, againſt all other perſons ſo charged, and who

who ſhall not within that time adopt and purſue like meaſures. And that when any material queſtions ſhall ariſe concerning any doubtful or partial ſettlements of accounts which may have been made, or concerning the operation of any particular ſuits, the ſaid board be directed to ſtate to Congreſs particularly, the circumſtances of the caſe, with their opinion thereon."

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

FRIDAY, *May* 23, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon, from South-Carolina Mr. Parker, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

On a report from the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a letter of 7th July, 1787, from brigadier-general Harmar, ſo far as the ſame relates to contractors or contracts for proviſions,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury, in concurrence with the ſecretary at war, be and they are hereby authoriſed and directed to cauſe an enquiry to be made into the execution of a certain contract entered into betwixt the ſaid board, and Meſſ. Turnbull, Marmie, and Co. for the ſupply of the troops under general Harmar, on their late march to poſt St. Vincents, and that they report the circumſtances of the caſe with their opinion thereon.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Reid, to whom was referred a memorial of Thomas Hutchins,

Reſolved, That Monday next be aſſigned for electing a geographer of the United States, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue for two years, unleſs ſooner revoked.

MONDAY, *May* 26, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled--Preſent, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from

from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

Mr. Abraham Yates, a delegate for New-York, attended and took his ſeat, his credentials being before read.

Mr. William Few, a delegate for Georgia, attended and produced his credentials; which were read.

Congreſs, agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the election of a geographer of the United States, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue for two years, unleſs ſooner revoked, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Thomas Hutchins was elected; having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Williamſon.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to an ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, and ſome progreſs being made, the farther conſideration thereof was poſtponed till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *May* 27, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, from Maryland Mr. Seney, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to an ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, and after debate adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 28, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to an ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, and made ſome progreſs.

THURSDAY, *May* 29, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia,

gia; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, and from Maryland Mr. Seney.

Mr. John Swann, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to an ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, and after debate thereon adjourned.

FRIDAY, *May* 30, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, from Maryland Mr. Seney, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

According to an order of the day, Congreſs was reſolved into a committee of the whole, on a petition in behalf of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Kentucky, and a motion made thereon.

Mr. Otis in the chair.

After ſome time the preſident reſumed the chair, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole have taken into conſideration the ſubject referred to them, but not having time to go through with the ſame, deſire leave to ſit again.

Reſolved, That Congreſs on Monday next be reſolved into a committee of the whole, to proceed on the ſaid buſineſs.

MONDAY, *June* 2, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

Mr. Jonathan Hazard, a delegate from Rhode-Iſland, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment.

On a report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Hamilton, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury relative to the debt due to the United States from De la Lande and Finje;

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and they are hereby authoriſed to negociate and ſettle with De la Lande and

and Finje, or any perſon appearing to negociate and ſettle the ſame, the claims and demands which the United States have againſt the ſaid De la Lande and Finje, and to compound and ſettle the ſame on ſuch terms as they may judge moſt for the intereſt of the ſaid States, taking into conſideration all the circumſtances relative to the ſaid debt.

According to order, the houſe was reſolved into a committee of the whole; and after ſome time, the preſident reſumed the chair, and Mr. Otis reported that the committee of the whole had taken into conſideration the ſubject referred to them, and agreed thereon to report—

That in their opinion it is expedient that the diſtrict of Kentucky be erected into an independent ſtate, and therefore they ſubmit the following reſolution: "That the addreſs and reſolutions from the diſtrict of Kentucky, with the acts of the legiſlature of Virginia therein ſpecified, be referred to a committee conſiſting of a member from each ſtate, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky, and for receiving the ſame into the union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the articles of confederation."

TUESDAY, *June* 3, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report made yeſterday from the committee of the whole, and on the queſtion,

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Congreſs thereupon proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, the following members were elected and appointed to compoſe the committee:

Mr. Williamſon	from	North-Carolina,
Mr. Hamilton	——	New-York,
Mr. Arnold	——	Rhode-Iſland,
Mr. Baldwin	——	Georgia,
Mr. Dane	——	Maſſachuſetts,
Mr. Kearney	——	Delaware,
Mr. Gilman	——	New-Hampſhire,

Mr.

Mr. Brown	from	Virginia,
Mr. Clark	——	New-Jerſey,
Mr. Tucker	——	South-Carolina,
Mr. Reid	——	Pennſylvania.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 4, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On motion of Mr. Carrington,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury take order for the payment of four hundred dollars to the guardian of Hugh Mercer, ſon of the late gen. Mercer, for his education for one year, commencing on the 27th of April laſt.

On motion of Mr. Dane,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury take order for the payment of four hundred dollars to John Warren, guardian of the eldeſt ſon of the late gen. Warren, for his education for the term of one year, commencing the 4th day of July laſt.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Bull and Mr. Holten, to whom was referred a memorial of John Halſted, late of Canada:

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury take order for paying to John Halſted the ſum of thirteen hundred and twenty-ſix dollars and eighty ninetieths of a dollar, being the balance which became due to him May 1776, according to an adjuſtment of his account by Jonathan Burral, commiſſioner of the commiſſary department, with the intereſt thereof, or ſuch part of the ſaid balance as the ſtate of the finances will admit, firſt deducting therefrom the ſum of four hundred dollars, paid to the ſaid John Halſted by the late ſuperintendant of finance on the 30th day of October, 1783.

On a report from the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a memorial of Mr. David Henley, third commiſſioner for ſettling the claims of the ſtate of Virginia on account of the weſtern territory ceded by that ſtate to the United States,

Reſolved, That the expences attending the ſervice of David Henley, the third commiſſioner appointed to adjuſt certain claims on account of the weſtern ceſſion made by the ſtate

ſtate of Virginia in purſuance of the act of Congreſs of the 13th day of April, 1785, ought in the opinion of Congreſs to be a joint and equal charge againſt the ſtate of Virginia and the United States.

Reſolved, That on the part of the United States there be allowed to the ſaid David Henley at the rate of three dollars per day, on account of his ſervice and expences whilſt attending on that buſineſs.

THURSDAY, *June* 5, 1788.

Six ſtates only attending, namely, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, Virginia, and Georgia; and from New-Jerſey Mr. Clark, from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon, and from South-Carolina Mr. Parker—the preſident adjourned Congreſs till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *June* 6, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Pennſylvania Mr. Reid, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Armſtrong, Mr. Wadſworth, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Irvine,

Reſolved, That the geographer of the United States be and he is hereby directed to aſcertain by himſelf, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpoſe, the boundary line between the United States and the States of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, agreeably to the deeds of ceſſion of the ſaid ſtates.

That the ſaid geographer inform the executives of the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts of the time of running the ſaid line, in order that they or either of them may, if they think proper, have perſons attending at the time.

That the ſaid geographer or his deputy, having run the meridian between lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and marked and noted down in his field book proper land marks for perpetuating the ſame, ſhall proceed to make a

ſurvey

ſurvey of the land lying weſt of the ſaid line, between lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſo as to aſcertain the quantity thereof, and make return of ſuch ſurvey to the board of treaſury, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered at any time before or after ſuch ſurvey, to ſell the ſaid tract in whole, at private ſale, for a price not leſs than three fourths of a dollar per acre in ſpecie, or public ſecurities drawing intereſt.

MONDAY, *June* 9, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, and from North-Carolina Mr Williamſon.

Mr. Pierpoint Edwards, a delegate for Connecticut, produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read,

On motion of Mr. Clark,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury lay before Congreſs an eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary for the ſervices of the year 1788, including the intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debt, and the amount of the capital of the foreign which will become due in the year 1789.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 11, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr Edwards, from Delaware Mr. Mitchell, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan, and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into conſideration the invalid eſtabliſhment,

Reſolved, That each ſtate ſhall have credit in its general account with the United States for ſuch ſums as became due to invalids before the firſt day of January, 1782, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by the ſtate; and for ſuch ſums as became due to invalids from the ſaid firſt day of January, 1782, incluſive, to the firſt day of January,

1788, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs; and for ſums that may ſo become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs which may hereafter be made.

Reſolved, That no perſon ſhall be entitled to a penſion as an invalid, who has not, or ſhall not before the expiration of ſix months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requiſite certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

Ordered, That the remainder of the report be recommitted.

On a report of the ſecretary at war, to whom was referred a memorial of Thomas H. Cuſhing.

Reſolved, That the petition of Thomas H. Cuſhing for rank and emoluments in the late army cannot be granted.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Williamſon, to whom was referred a letter from Mr. Burrall;

Reſolved, That the poſt-maſter general be and he is hereby inſtructed, that in caſe in examining dead letters he ſhall find any letters or packages directed to any accountant or other officer of the United States on public buſineſs, he deliver the ſame to the officer or officers to whom directed, free from any charge of poſtage.

THURSDAY, *June* 12, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

FRIDAY, *June* 13, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, from New-York Mr. Yates, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *June* 16, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Connecticut, Mr. Edwards, from Delaware Mr. Kearney, from Maryland Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

Mr. Ezra L'Hommedieu, a delegate for New-York, attended and produced his credentials.

TUESDAY, *June* 17, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent nine ſtates as yeſterday;—and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, from Maryland Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Dane,

Ordered, That the ſecretary of Congreſs furniſh the board of treaſury with a copy of the circular letter to the ſeveral ſtates from the committee of Congreſs with the army, dated the 2d June, 1780, in order that the ſaid board may inſtruct the commiſſioners in the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſtates for ſupplies furniſhed in conſequence of the ſaid letter.

On the memorial of Iſaac Trowbridge, ſtating that in making his contract with the poſt-maſter general for the tranſportation of the mail between the cities of New-York and Hartford for the year 1788, he was under a miſtake regarding the expences, and praying for a further allowance, or to be excuſed from tranſporting the mail more than twice a week.

Reſolved, That the prayer of the memorial cannot be granted.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 18, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, and from Maryland Mr. Contee.

THURSDAY, *June* 19, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Baldwin, Mr Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Dayton, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury on a memorial of John Woods,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury take order for paying to John Woods the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy eight dollars and ſixty ninetieths of a dollar, to compleat the payment of a ſum ſuppoſed to have been paid by the act of Congreſs of the fifteenth day of May laſt.

On a report of the ſecretary at war, to whom was referred a letter of 9th May from his excellency governor Randolph, encloſing a letter of 13th March laſt from colonel Joſeph Martin,

Reſolved, That an agent be appointed for the Cherokee nation of Indians, to continue in office ſix months, to commence from the time he ſhall take upon him the duties of his office; the ſaid agent to act in ſubordination to the ſuperintendant of the ſouthern department for the time being, and to govern himſelf in all caſes by the inſtructions which ſhall be tranſmitted to him by Congreſs, and that he be allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

Ordered, That to-morrow be aſſigned for the election of the agent.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the ſupplement to the ordinance, entitled, "an ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory," and the following clauſe being under debate;

"And whereas the ſtate of Virginia in their deed of ceſſion to the United States, reſerved ſuch a quantity of land on the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio, between the rivers Miami and Scioto, as would make up the deficiency of certain lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, to ſatisfy their grants as bounties to their officers and ſoldiers; in order therefore that juſtice may be done to the ſaid troops, agreeably to the ſtipulation mentioned in the ſaid ceſſion, *Be it further ordained*, that no part of the ſaid tract of land between the rivers Little Miami and Scioto, ſhall be diſpoſed of by the United States within the term of two years from the paſſing of this ordinance, in order that ſufficient

time

time may be given to the ſtate of Virginia, or thoſe entitled to bounties under ſaid ſtate, to aſcertain the quantity of land on the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio, requiſite to make good the deficiency mentioned in the deed of ceſſion; and that until the amount of the deficiency, if any, mentioned in the ſaid deed of ceſſion, ſhall be clearly aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of Congreſs, no locations whatever for that purpoſe, or on account thereof, ſhall be made by any of the officers or ſoldiers of the Virginia troops, on the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio."

A motion was made by Mr. Carrington, ſeconded by Mr. Brown, to ſtrike out the words, "and that until the amount of the deficiency, &c. to Ohio," incluſive,

And on the queſtion ſhall thoſe words ſtand, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Clark,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	*ay*)*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Edwards	*no*)*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*no*)*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Parker	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Baldwin	*no*)*	

So the queſtion was loſt, and the words were ſtruck out.

Ordered, That the ſupplement as amended, be referred to a committee of five.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, *June* 20, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, and from Maryland Mr. Contee.

According to order, Congreſs proceeded to the election of an agent for the Cherokee nation of Indians, agreeably to the act paſſed yeſterday, and the ballots being taken,

Col. Joſeph Martin was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Brown.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Kearney and Mr. Wingate, to whom was referred a memorial of George Morgan, and his aſſociates, reſpecting a tract of land in the Illinois country, on the Miſſiſippi, having reported thereon, and their report being amended to read as follows: "That there are ſundry French ſettlements on the river Miſſiſippi, within the tract which Mr. Morgan and his aſſociates propoſe to purchaſe. Near the mouth of the river Kaſkaſkies, there is a village which appears to have contained near eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a ſmall village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia village. There are alſo four or five families at fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles farther up the river. The heads of families in thoſe villages appear each of them to have had a certain quantity of arable land allotted to them, and a proportionate quantity of meadow and of wood-land or paſture. Your committee are of the opinion, that from any general ſale which may be made of the lands on the Miſſiſippi, there ſhould at leaſt be a reſerve of ſo much land as may ſatisfy all the juſt claims of the antient ſettlers on that river, and that they ſhould be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of ſuch lands as they may have had at the beginning of the late revolution, which may have been allotted to them according to the laws or uſages of the governments under which they have reſpectively ſettled. *And whereas* an additional quantity of land may be neceſſary for the ſupport of thoſe people whenever the ſettlement ſhall encreaſe, and the Indian trade, by which they have chiefly ſubſiſted,

ſhall

ſhall become leſs profitable; your committte are of the opinion that ſuch allowance ſhould alſo be made to them within the reſerved limits. Your committee obſerve that in the contract which is already made for the ſale of a tract of land in the weſtern country, the purchaſers are to be charged with ſurveying three lots which are reſerved for the benefit of the United States. They conceive that future contractors may be relieved from this expence, but they would propoſe that every agreement hereafter to be made ſhall be equally binding on the contracting parties; whereupon they ſubmit the following reſolves:

That the board of treaſury be authoriſed to contract with any perſon or perſons for a grant of a tract of land, which ſhall be bounded as follows; beginning on the river Au Vaſe, in the parallel of latitude of the mouth of Little Wabaſh river; thence running due north to the parallel of latitude which paſſes through the mouth of Wood river; thence weſt to the Miſſiſippi at the mouth of Wood river; thence down the river Miſſiſippi to the mouth of the river Au Vaſe; thence up the ſaid river to the place of beginning, under the exceptions and reſervations herein after mentioned.

That the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall oblige themſelves to lay off the tract at their own expence, into townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips, and to divide the ſame into lots according to the land ordinance of the 20th May, 1785, compleat returns of which are to be made to the board of treaſury. The lot No. 16, in each townſhip, or fractional part of a townſhip, to be given perpetually for the purpoſes contained in the ſaid ordinance; and the lot No. 29, in each townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, to be given perpetually for the purpoſes of religion; and that each of the ſeveral townſhips ſhall be thus laid off before the original purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall have diſpoſed of the ſame, or made any ſettlement therein. The price to be not leſs than two-thirds of a dollar per acre for the contents of the ſaid tract, except the reſervations and gifts herein mentioned, payable in ſpecie, loan-office certificates reduced to ſpecie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States; the principal only of the ſaid certificates to be received in payment; and the board of treaſury, for ſuch intereſt as may be due on the certificates

rendered

rendered in payment as aforeſaid, prior to the firſt day of January, 1787, ſhall iſſue indents for intereſt to the poſſeſſors, which ſhall be receivable in payment as other indents for intereſt of the exiſting requiſitions of Congreſs; and for ſuch intereſt as may be due on the ſaid certificates between that period and the time of payment, the board ſhall iſſue indents, the payment of which to be provided for hereafter. That part of the purchaſe money, not leſs than one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars ſhall be paid down upon the cloſing of the contract, and the remainder of the purchaſe money whenever the Indian claim ſhall have been extinguiſhed, and the boundary line of the tract run by the geographer of the United States or his aſſiſtant; the contents of the land which is to be ſold aſcertained, and a plot of the ſame returned to the office of the treaſury board, on which payment a grant ſhall be made, and the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall have the right of entry and occupancy.

That ſeparate tracts ſhall be reſerved for ſatisfying the claims of the antient ſettlers, which ſhall be included within the following boundary, viz. A ſtraight line to be extended from the mouth of the little river Marie, below the river Kaſkaſkies, to the old French fort on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid river Kaſkaſkies and oppoſite the Kaſkaſkie village; thence north three miles; thence weſt acroſs the Kaſkaſkies river to the ridge of rocks and high land which extend from the Kaſkaſkies to the Illinois rivers; then along the weſt ſide or foot of the ſaid ridge of rocks and high land, to the parallel that runs two miles north of the church at Kahokia; thence weſt to the river Miſſiſippi; thence down the ſaid river to the mouth of the river Marie.

That meaſures be immediately taken for confirming in their poſſeſſions and titles, the French and Canadian inhabitants and other ſettlers on thoſe lands, who on or before the year 1783, had profeſſed themſelves citizens of the United States or any of them, and for laying off the ſeveral tracts which they rightfully claim within the deſcribed limits; and for laying off, for the benefit of the ſaid inhabitants, three additional tracts adjoining the ſeveral villages Kaſkaſkies, La Prairie du Rochers, and Kahokia, in the form of a parallelogram, extending from the river Miſſiſippi eaſtward, to the ridge of rocks before deſcribed, and of ſuch extent as ſhall contain four hundred acres for each of the

the families now living at either of the villages of Kaſkaſkies, La Prairie du Rochers, Kahokia, fort Chartres, or St. Philip's. The additional reſerved tract adjoining the village of Kaſkaſkies ſhall be for the heads of families in that village; the tract adjoining La Prairie du Rochers for the heads of families in that village; and the tract adjoining Kahokia for the heads of families in that village, as alſo for thoſe at fort Chartres and St. Philip's. Such additional donations of four hundred acres each to be diſtributed by lot, and immediate poſſeſſion given: *Provided nevertheleſs*, that no perſon thus obtaining poſſeſſion of ſuch donation lands ſhall have power to alienate the ſame, until he or ſhe, or his or her heirs ſhall have reſided at leaſt three years from the time of ſuch diſtribution, within that diſtrict; at the end of which period, every ſuch reſident ſhall obtain a title to the reſerved lot; and all lots not thus conveyed to reſidents, ſhall revert to the United States.

That whenever the French and Canadian inhabitants and other ſettlers aforeſaid ſhall have been confirmed in their poſſeſſions and titles, and the amount of the ſame aſcertained, and the three additional parallelograms for future donations, and a tract of land one mile ſquare on the Miſſiſippi, extending as far above as below fort Chartres, and including the ſaid fort, the buildings and improvements adjoining the ſame, ſhall be laid off; the whole remainder of the ſoil within the reſerved limits above deſcribed, ſhall be conſidered as appertaining to the general purchaſe, and ſhall be conveyed accordingly.

That meaſures be immediately taken to extinguiſh the Indian claim, if any ſuch exiſts, to the land bordering on the Miſſiſippi from the mouth of the Ohio to a determined ſtation on the Miſſiſippi, that ſhall be ſixty or eighty miles north from the mouth of the Illinois river, and extending from the Miſſiſippi as far eaſtward as may be.

That the governor of the weſtern territory be inſtructed to repair to the French ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, at and above the Kaſkaſkies: That he examine the titles and poſſeſſions of the ſettlers as above deſcribed, in order to determine what quantity of land they may ſeverally claim, which ſhall be laid off for them at their own expence; and that he take an account of the ſeveral heads of families living

within the reſerved limits, in order that he may determine the quantity of land that is to be laid off in the ſeveral parallelograms, which ſhall be laid off accordingly by the geographer of the United States or his aſſiſtant, at the expence of the United States.

That the geographer of the United States be inſtructed to take the latitude of the mouth of the river Au Vaſe, and the mouth of Wood river, and of the north-eaſt and ſouthern angle of the tract; and that in executing all other large ſurveys, he take the latitude of three or four of the chief corners."

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

MONDAY, *June* 23, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, from Pennſylvania Mr. Reid, from Maryland Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

TUESDAY, *June* 24, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, from Maryland Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Dunſcomb, Eſquire, Commiſſioner of the ſtate of Virginia, for ſettling their accounts with the United States, addreſſed to his excellency the governor of the ſaid ſtate, and dated on the 23d of May laſt,

Reſolved, That the ſeveral States be allowed three months, in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the 7th May, 1787, for exhibiting to the diſtrict commiſſioners, their reſpective accounts againſt the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the ſaid ordinance, for terminating the commiſſion of the ſaid diſtrict commiſſioners.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be authoriſed to tranſmit to the accountant of the treaſury, the commiſſioner of army

army accounts, and to the general board of commiſſioners, to be appointed in purſuance of the ordinance of the 7th May, 1787, ſuch additional vouchers or other teſtimony as they may think neceſſary to ſupport any claims by them exhibited to the reſpective officers aforeſaid, provided the ſame be tranſmitted at leaſt ſix months previous to the termination of the office of the general board as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 25, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia and South-Carolina; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, from Maryland Mr. Contee, from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon;

Reſolved, That the office of inſpector of the troops in the ſervice of the United States immediately ceaſe and be diſcontinued; and that the ſecretary at war report what mode may be moſt eligible for having the troops inſpected for the future.

THURSDAY, *June* 26, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

FRIDAY, *June* 27, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled--Preſent, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Edwards, and from Maryland Mr. Contee.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Dane, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Edwards, to whom was referred a letter of the 15th November, 1787, from the governor of Georgia, together with a paper accompanying the ſame, having reported "That Congreſs enter into the following reſolve,—That ſhould the ſuperintendant and commiſſioners appointed for holding treaties with the Indians in the ſouthern department, not be able

to

to bring the Indians to explain the cauſe of their preſent hoſtilities, and to enter into a treaty with the United States, upon reaſonable terms, Congreſs will take meaſures for the protection of that frontier of the United States." This report being under conſideration, a motion was made by the delegates of Georgia to poſtpone the ſaid report, in order to take up the following, viz.

"Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs by the delegates of the ſtate of Georgia, that the principal parts of the frontiers of that State have been for ſeveral years paſt invaded and kept in a ſtate of alarm by the Creek Indians; that the fighting men of that nation, ſuppoſed to amount to not leſs than ſix thouſand, have been ſo far inſtigated by refugees and fugitive traders, who had formerly eſcaped from theſe ſtates and taken refuge among them, as to keep up conſtant and bloody incurſions on the different parts of that frontier, and that the ſettlements of four of the exterior counties are almoſt entirely broken up: And whereas meaſures have been repeatedly taken by Congreſs to find out if there be any cauſe of uneaſineſs and hoſtility towards the citizens of theſe United States, and effectually to remove the ſame; but ſuch meaſures have always been rejected by the Creek nation, and they have refuſed to hold any treaty with the agents of the United States,—*Reſolved*, That the ſuperintendant and commiſſioners for the ſouthern department, be inſtructed to notify to the ſaid Indians, that ſhould they perſiſt in refuſing to enter into a treaty with the United States upon reaſonable terms, the arms of the United States ſhall be called forth for the protection of that frontier: *Reſolved*, That the ſecretary at war report to Congreſs what detachments of militia, and ſupplies for the ſame, will be neceſſary for the purpoſes ſpecified in the preceding reſolve, and a plan of carrying the ſame into effect, as nearly as may be in conformity to the reſolution of the 21ſt July laſt, for the protection of the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia."

And on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Baldwin:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,			

Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Hazard	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*ay)**	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin.	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

TUESDAY, *July* 1, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Maryland Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina Mr. Williamſon.

Mr. Benjamin Huntington, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and took his ſeat.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 2, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Maryland Mr. Contee.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Clark, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Edwards, to whom was referred the ſupplement to an ordinance entitled

tled "An ordinance for aſcertaining the mode of diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory," reported another draft, which was read a firſt time;

Ordered, That it be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

The State of New-Hampſhire having ratified the Conſtitution tranſmitted to them by the act of the 28th of September laſt, and tranſmitted to Congreſs their ratification, and the ſame being read, the preſident reminded Congreſs that this was the ninth ratification tranſmitted and laid before them; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Edwards,

Ordered, That the ratifications of the conſtitution of the United States, tranſmitted to Congreſs, be referred to a committee to examine the ſame and report an act to Congreſs for putting the ſaid conſtitution into operation in purſuance of the reſolutions of the late federal convention.

On the queſtion to agree to this order, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Yates:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate,	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold		*excuſed*
	Mr. Hazard		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	

South-

South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

A motion being made by Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Huger,

That the contract made by John Adams, Eſq. miniſter plenipotentiary in behalf of the United States of America on the 13th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be ratified:

And on the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Yates:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	*ay*
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	*ay*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	*ay*
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	*dd*
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*ay*

So it was

Reſolved, That the contract made by John Adams, Eſq. miniſter plenipotentiary in behalf of the United States of

of America, on the thirteenth of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Resolved, That three fair copies of the contract, with the ratification in the form of that agreed to on the first of February, 1785, mutatis mutandis, endorsed on each copy, be made out and duly attested, and that the secretary for the department of foreign affairs transmit the same by several conveyances to T. Jefferson, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France.

On the report of a committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury on memorials of Samuel Nicholson,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they are hereby authorised and directed on such evidence, considering all the circumstances of the case, as they may deem satisfactory, to ascertain the number and value of the prizes which were captured in the year 1777, by the ship Repriſal, commanded by Captain Weeks, the sloop Dolphin, commanded by Captain Samuel Nicholson, and the brig Lexington, commanded by Captain Johnson, and which were delivered into the possession of Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents in France for the United States; and that the commissioner of accounts in the marine department according to such estimate as shall be made by the said board, be and he is hereby authorised and directed to ascertain the amount of the respective shares in the prizes included in such estimate to which the officers and crews of the said ship, sloop and brig may severally be entitled, and settle accounts between them and the United States accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Morris, surviving partner and administrator of the late Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents for the United States in the kingdom of France, be required to transmit to the board of treasury, all the accounts and vouchers relative to the public transactions of the deceased, in order that an adjustment may be made of the same with the administrator, agreeably to the intention of the act of Congress of the 4th of September, 1778.

On motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Dayton,

Resolved, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition

addition to the fourteen thouſand dollars already appropriated, be appropriated for defraying the expences of the treaties which have been ordered, or which may be ordered to be held on the preſent year with the ſeveral Indian tribes in the northern department, and for extinguiſhing the Indian Claims; the whole of the ſaid twenty thouſand dollars, together with ſix thouſand dollars of the ſaid fourteen thouſand dollars to be applied ſolely to the purpoſe of extinguiſhing Indian claims to the lands they have already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the ſame, and for extending a purchaſe beyond the limits hitherto fixed by treaty; but that no part of the ſaid ſums be applied for any purpoſe other than thoſe above mentioned.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the committee of the whole, on the addreſs and reſolutions from the diſtrict of Kentucky, being at their deſire diſcharged; thereupon a motion was made by Mr. Brown, ſeconded by Mr. Carrington, for the purpoſe of ratifying and confirming the compact between the ſtate of Virginia and the ſaid diſtrict.

Ordered, That the conſideration of this motion be the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *July* 3, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia,, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Huntington, and from Maryland Mr. Contee.

The order of the day being called for, the motion of Mr. Brown was read in the words following:

"Whereas it appears to Congreſs that the ſtate of Virginia, by two acts of the legiſlature thereof, one entitled "An act concerning the erection of the diſtrict of Kentucky into an independent State," paſſed at their October ſeſſions, in the year 1785; the other paſſed at their October ſeſſion, in the year 1786, entitled "An act making further proviſion for the erection of the diſtrict of Kentucky into an independent ſtate;" hath entered into a

ſolemn compact with that part of the ſaid ſtate called the diſtrict of Kentucky, permitting the ſame to be erected into a ſeparate and independent ſtate, to be admitted into union with the United States, as a federal member thereof, upon certain terms and conditions in the ſaid acts ſtipulated; and it further appearing to Congreſs that the ſaid diſtrict in convention aſſembled, did in conformity to the ſaid acts, by certain reſolutions entered into on the 22d day of September, 1787, determine that it was expedient that the ſaid diſtrict ſhould be erected into an independent ſtate, on the terms and conditions ſpecified in ſaid acts, and did preſent to Congreſs an addreſs praying to be admitted into union with the United States as a federal member. And whereas it appears to Congreſs to be juſt and reaſonable that the application of the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky ſhould be complied with; *Reſolved* therefore, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled do ratify and confirm the compact entered into between the ſtate of Virginia and the diſtrict of Kentucky, agreeably to the acts and reſolutions aforeſaid; and that the ſaid diſtrict be admitted into union with the United States as an independant federal member on the firſt day of January, 1789, and be ſtiled the commonwealth of Kentucky. *Reſolved*, That Congreſs will releaſe the ſtate of Virginia from all federal obligations ariſing within the ſaid diſtrict after the ſaid firſt day of January, 1789, and from ſuch part of her quota of the continental debt as ſhall be apportioned to the ſaid diſtrict whenever the ſame ſhall have been aſcertained agreeably to the ſtipulations of the compact aforeſaid. *Reſolved*, That the ſaid diſtrict ſhall be admitted to a repreſentation in Congreſs after the ſaid firſt day of January, 1789, provided from an accurate cenſus it ſhall appear that the ſaid diſtrict contains ſixty thouſand inhabitants."

A motion was made by Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Tucker, to poſtpone the conſideration of the foregoing motion, in order to take up the following:

"Whereas application has been lately made to Congreſs by the legiſlature of Virginia and the diſtrict of Kentucky for the admiſſion of the ſaid diſtrict into the federal union, as a ſeparate member thereof, on the terms contained in the acts of the ſaid Legiſlature, and in the reſolutions of the

ſaid

ſaid diſtrict relative to the premiſes. And whereas Congreſs, having fully conſidered the ſubject, did on the 3d day of June laſt *Reſolve*, That it is expedient that the ſaid diſtrict be erected into a ſovereign and independent ſtate, and a ſeparate member of the federal union, and appointed a committee to report an act accordingly, which committee on the ſecond inſtant was diſcharged, it appearing that nine ſtates had adopted the conſtitution of the United States, lately ſubmitted to conventions of the people; and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying ſtates, and it is highly probable that the ſtate of Virginia, including the ſaid diſtrict, has already become a member of the ſaid confederacy: And whereas an act of Congreſs in the preſent ſtate of the government of the country, ſevering a part of the ſaid ſtate from the other parts thereof, and admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, as an independent member thereof, may be attended with dangerous conſequences, while it can have no effect to make the ſaid diſtrict a ſeparate member of the federal union formed by the adoption of the ſaid conſtitution, and therefore it muſt be manifeſtly inexpedient for Congreſs aſſembled, under the ſaid articles of confederation, to adopt any other meaſures relative to the premiſes than thoſe which expreſs their ſenſe that the ſaid diſtrict ought to be an independent member of the union as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall permit proper meaſures to be adopted for that purpoſe. *Reſolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of Congreſs relative to the independency of the diſtrict of Kentucky, be tranſmitted to the legiſlature of Virginia, and that the ſaid legiſlature be informed, that as the conſtitution of the United States is now ratified, Congreſs think it unadviſable to adopt any further meaſures for admitting the diſtrict of Kentucky into the federal union, as an independent member thereof, under the articles of confederation and perpetual union; but that Congreſs thinking it expedient that the ſaid diſtrict be made a ſeparate ſtate and member of the union as ſoon after proceedings ſhall commence under the ſaid conſtitution as circumſtances ſhall permit, recommend it to the ſaid legiſlature and to the inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict, ſo to alter their acts and reſolutions relative to the

premiſes,

premiſes, as to render them conformable to the proviſions made in the ſaid conſtitution, to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the ſpeedy accompliſhment of this important buſineſs.

On the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Brown:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	ay	ay
	Mr. Wingate	ay	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	ay	ay
	Mr. Otis	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	ay	ay
	Mr. Hazard	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	ay	ay
	Mr. Yates	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	ay	ay
	Mr. Elmer	ay	
	Mr. Dayton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	ay	ay
	Mr. Reid	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	ay	*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Carrington	no	
	Mr. Brown	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	ay	ay
	Mr. Parker	ay	
	Mr. Tucker	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	ay	ay
	Mr. Baldwin	ay	

So it paſſed in the affirmative, and the firſt motion being poſtponed and the ſecond taken into conſideration and amended, on the queſtion to agree to the motion as amended; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Yates:

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	ay	ay
	Mr. Wingate	ay	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	ay	ay
	Mr. Otis	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	ay	*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	*

New-

New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*da*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it passed in the affirmative as follows:

Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal union, as a separate member thereof, on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature, and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject, did, on the third day of June last, resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state, and a separate member of the federal union; and appointed a committee to report an act accordingly, which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the United States, lately submitted to conventions of the people. And whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying states, and there is reason to believe that the state of Virginia including the said district, did on the 25th of June last become a member of the said confederacy: And whereas an act of Congress, in the present state of the government of the country, severing a part of the said State from the other parts thereof, and admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of confederation and perpetual union,

union, as an independent member thereof, may be attended with many inconveniencies, while it can have no effect to make the ſaid diſtrict a ſeparate member of the federal union formed by the adoption of the ſaid conſtitution, and therefore it muſt be manifeſtly improper for Congreſs aſſembled under the ſaid articles of confederation, to adopt any other meaſures relative to the premiſes than thoſe which expreſs their ſenſe, that the ſaid diſtrict ought to be an independent member of the union as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall permit proper meaſures to be adopted for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That a copy of the proceedings of Congreſs, relative to the independency of the diſtrict of Kentucky, be tranſmitted to the legiſlature of Virginia, and alſo to Samuel M'Dowell, eſquire, late preſident of the ſaid convention; and that the ſaid legiſlature and the inhabitants of the diſtrict aforeſaid be informed, that as the conſtitution of the United States is now ratified, Congreſs think it unadviſeable to adopt any further meaſures for admitting the diſtrict of Kentucky into the federal Union, as an independent member thereof, under the articles of confederation, and perpetual union; but that Congreſs thinking it expedient that the ſaid diſtrict be made a ſeparate ſtate and member of the union as ſoon after proceedings ſhall commence under the ſaid conſtitution as circumſtances ſhall permit, recommend it to the ſaid legiſlature and to the inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict, ſo to alter their acts and reſolutions relative to the premiſes as to render them conformable to the proviſions made in the ſaid conſtitution, to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the ſpeedy accompliſhment of this important buſineſs.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Dane, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Kearney and Mr. Gilman,

Reſolved, That the poſt-maſter general be and he hereby is authoriſed and inſtructed to enter into contracts, with ſufficient ſecurity, for the conveyance of the mails for one year, commencing on the firſt day of January next, from Portland in Maſſachuſetts to the ſtate of Georgia, by ſtage carriages or horſes, as he may judge moſt expedient and beneficial, provided that preference is given to the tranſportation by ſtages, to encourage that uſeful inſtitution, when

it

it can be done without material injury to the public; and that the mail be conveyed three times each week from the first of May to the first of November, and twice a week from the first of November to the first of May, from Portland in Massachusetts, to Suffolk in Virginia, and from Suffolk to the State of Georgia, agreeably to the resolution of the 15th of October, 1787; the same to be done by four or more separate contracts.

In case of only four contracts, the first shall extend from Portland to New-York; the second from New-York to Philadelphia; the third from Philadelphia to Suffolk in Virginia; and the fourth from Suffolk to the state of Georgia, by such route as the post-master general may find most convenient and proper.

Resolved, That the post-master general be and he hereby is authorised and instructed to make arrangements for the transportation of the mail for one year from the first day of January next, on the cross-roads mentioned in the resolves of Congress, passed the 4th September, 1786, and the 27th July, 1787, on the principles provided in the resolution of the 15th February, 1787.

Resolved, That the post-master general be and he hereby is directed to employ posts for the regular transportation of the mail for one year from the first of January next, between the city of Philadelphia and the town of Pittsburg in the state of Pennsylvania, by the route of Lancaster, York-Town, Carlisle, Chamber's Town, and Bedford; and between Portland and Pownalborough in the state of Massachusetts, and that the mail be dispatched once in each fortnight from the post offices respectively.

Resolved, That the stated committee of the post-office, appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the 17th June, 1782, be instructed to superintend the execution of the preceding resolves, and to report specially thereon to Congress,

When the foregoing act was under debate, a motion was made by the delegates of Georgia to add in the last resolve but one after the word Massachusetts, the words "and from Savannah to Augusta in Georgia;" and on the question to agree to this addition, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Few:

New-

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	
Massachusetts,	Mr. Dane	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Elmer	*no*	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamson	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the question was lost.

MONDAY, *July* 7, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Connecticut Mr. Huntington.

According to order the supplement to the ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of land in the western territory, was taken up for a second reading, and after debate thereon, adjourned.

TUESDAY, *July* 8, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

Congress proceeded in the second reading of the supplement to the ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory; and the following clause being under debate:

And whereas Congreſs on the 13th day of September, 1783, fixed the terms and conditions upon which they would accept a ceſſion of claims to weſtern territory from the ſtate of Virginia; and whereas the ſaid ſtate on the 20th day of October, 1783, agreed to the ſame terms and conditions, and by her act authoriſed her delegates in Congreſs to convey, transfer, and aſſign to the United States, the right, title and claim of the ſaid ſtate to the lands within her charter, and northweſt of the river Ohio, on the ſaid terms and conditions propoſed by Congreſs: And the ſaid delegates made a conveyance accordingly, on the ſaid conditions; among which conditions is the following, to wit, "That in caſe the quantity of good lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Teneſee river, which have been reſerved by law, to the Virginia troops upon continental eſtabliſhment, ſhould, from the North-Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove inſufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency ſhould be made up to the ſaid troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the north-weſt ſide of the river Ohio, in ſuch proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." And whereas the ſaid deficiency of lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio has not in any manner been aſcertained to Congreſs, nor has it been alledged by the ſaid ſtate or troops that there is any deficiency of ſuch lands on the ſaid ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, either from the bearing in of the ſaid North-Carolina line further than was expected, or from any other cauſe; which deficiency ought to be ſhewn previouſly to lands being laid off for the ſaid troops, between the ſaid rivers Scioto and Miami.

A motion was made by Mr. Carrington, ſeconded by Mr. Brown, to ſtrike out the words, "And whereas the ſaid deficiency of lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, &c." to the words "Scioto and Little Miami," incluſive: And on the queſtion ſhall thoſe words ſtand, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Dane,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
	I		Maſſachuſetts,

Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	ay	ay
	Mr. Otis	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	ay	ay
	Mr. Hazard	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	ay	ay
	Mr. Yates	ay	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	ay	ay
	Mr. Elmer	ay	
	Mr. Dayton	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	ay	dd
	Mr. Reid	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	no	no
	Mr. Contee	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Carrington	no	
	Mr. Brown	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Parker	no	no
	Mr. Tucker	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	ay	dd
	Mr. Baldwin	no	

So the queſtion was loſt and the words were ſtruck out.

A motion was then made by Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Clark, in lieu of the words ſtruck out, to inſert,

Be it further ordained, That no ſurveys made, or which ſhall be made by or on account of the ſaid Virginia troops, on the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio, between the ſaid rivers Scioto and Little Miami, before the ſaid deficiency of lands on the ſouth eaſt ſide of the Ohio ſhall be aſcertained, and due notice thereof given, ſhall by Congreſs be deemed valid:

And on the queſtion to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Dayton,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	ay	ay
	Mr. Wingate	ay	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	ay	ay
	Mr. Otis,	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	ay	ay
	Mr. Hazard	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	*

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Parker	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 9, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

According to the order of the 9th of June, the board of treaſury tranſmitted to Congreſs an eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary for the ſervices of the year 1788, including the intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debt, and the amount of the capital of the foreign which will become due in the year 1789.

Ordered, That this eſtimate be referred to a committee of five.

Congreſs proceeded in the ſecond reading of the ſupplement to the ordinance for diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, and the ſecond reading being gone through,

Ordered, That it be read a third time.

The ſupplement was accordingly read a third time, and paſſed as follows:

A SUP-

A SUPPLEMENT *to an* ORDINANCE *entitled "An* ORDINANCE *for aſcertaining the* MODE *of diſpoſing of* LANDS *in the* WESTERN TERRITORY."

WHEREAS it is found to be inconvenient to execute that part of the land-ordinance, paſſed May 20, 1785, which directs that certain proportions of lands be allotted to the ſeveral ſtates, to be ſold by the loan-officers in each ſtate. *And whereas*, a ſufficient quantity of lands, for ſatisfying the bounties due to the late army, was ſet apart by the act of Congreſs, paſſed the 22d of October laſt, whereby further drafts for ſatisfying military bounties in lands from the townſhips lately ſurveyed, are become unneceſſary:

Be it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the ſaid ordinance, paſſed May 20, 1785, as ordains that certain parts of the townſhips therein directed to be ſurveyed, ſhall be drawn for in the name of the thirteen ſtates reſpectively, according to the quotas in the laſt preceding requiſitions, in all the ſtates, in order that the ſame be ſold by the ſaid loan-officers; and alſo that the ſecretary at war ſhall take by lot from the townſhips when ſurveyed, certain proportions of land for the uſe of the late army, ſo far as the ſame may reſpect future drafts, be and the ſame are hereby repealed.

Be it further ordained, That the board of treaſury be and they hereby are authoriſed and directed to ſell thoſe parts of the ſeven ranges of townſhips ſurveyed in the weſtern territory, which are not already ſold or drawn for the uſe of the late army, in the ſame manner, on the ſame conditions, and under the ſame reſtrictions and limitations as were preſcribed in the reſolutions of Congreſs of April 21, 1787, except as to the place of ſale, and the daily continuance thereof, which may be ſo far varied, that the ſaid board may commence the ſales at New-York or Philadelphia, and adjourn the ſame from time to time to any part or parts of the United States which they may judge moſt proper for the purpoſe.

Be it further ordained, That the ſecretary at war iſſue warrants for bounties of land to the ſeveral officers and ſoldiers of the late continental army who may be entitled to

ſuch

ſuch bounties, or to their reſpective aſſigns or legal repreſentatives, certifying therein the rank or ſtation of each officer, and the line, regiment, corps and company in which the officer or ſoldier ſerved.

Be it further ordained, That the geographer, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, appoint one ſurveyor to each of the two tracts or diſtricts of land ſet apart for ſatisfying the ſaid bounties by the act of Congreſs of the 22d of October laſt; and that the perſons entitled to lands by virtue of warrants iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be at liberty to locate them on any part of the two tracts of lands ſet apart as aforeſaid; provided that each location and ſurvey ſhall be bounded on one ſide by one of the external boundaries of one of the tracts aforeſaid, or by ſome prior ſurvey therein; and the external lines of each ſurvey ſhall run eaſt and weſt, north and ſouth, ſuch parts thereof excepted as may border upon a river bounding the diſtrict, and the ſeveral ſurveys ſhall be in ſquares, unleſs where reſtrained by ſuch river, or by the lines of former ſurveys; and provided alſo, that in every location there ſhall be a combination of as many warrants as ſhall make the ſame at leaſt ſix miles ſquare, and no interſtices ſhall be left between ſurveys leſs than ſix miles wide.

Be it further ordained, That each ſurveyor upon making any ſurvey, ſhall protract and lay the ſame down in a general map to be kept and preſerved, and ſhall make a record of each ſurvey in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, and make out and deliver a copy of the ſurvey, certified under his hand, to the proprietor or proprietors thereof; and the ſurveyor ſhall retain in his hands all warrants by him laid out and located, until he can tranſmit the ſame to the board of treaſury, which he ſhall do within one year after laying out the land, certifying thereon under his hand, that the ſame is ſatisfied. That the ſurveyors to be appointed as herein before directed, ſhall be entitled to receive for the ſervices enjoined them by this ordinance, ſo much only as ſhall be allowed and fixed by the governor and judges of the weſtern territory, and ſhall be liable to be diſplaced by the geographer for neglect of duty, or other miſbehavior; in which caſe he ſhall ſupply any vacancy ſo happening by a new appointment. That each ſurveyor who may be appointed

pointed under this ordinance, before he enters upon the duties of his office, ſhall take an oath or affirmation that he will juſtly and truly execute the truſt repoſed in him as ſurveyor of a diſtrict of land in the weſtern territory, according to the beſt of his ſkill and underſtanding, without favor or partiality: which oath or affirmation ſhall be taken before the governor or either of the judges of the weſtern territory, or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court in any of the United States, and being duly atteſted, ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of Congreſs, to be by him filed of record. That the maps and records before mentioned, ſhall at all times be ſubject to the orders of Congreſs, to be removed or depoſited wherever they ſhall direct. That if any officer or ſoldier, or aſſignee or grantee of either, ſhall deſire to have their bounty of land allotted in the townſhips or fractional parts thereof, lately drawn for the army by the ſecretary at war, out of the firſt four ranges of townſhips ſurveyed weſt of the Ohio, and ſhall cauſe ſuch his deſire in writing, together with his land-warrant to be depoſited in the office of the ſecretary at war, before the firſt of July, 1789: the ſaid ſecretary ſhall cauſe ſo much of the ſaid townſhips which have been drawn for the army, to be drawn for by lot, as will ſatisfy the warrants ſo depoſited, for which ſurveys ſhall be made out and delivered to the ſeveral proprietors, ſigned by the geographer of the United States, which ſurveys ſhall be recorded in a book by the geographer, and lodged in the treaſury office. *And whereas* lands are ſet apart for ſatisfying military bounties, not only in the ſaid diſtricts and townſhips, but alſo within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies:

Be it further ordained, That the perſons who have purchaſed tracts of the federal lands, ſhall have credit for ſo much land as the warrants iſſued as aforeſaid, and delivered by them to the board of treaſury, cover; provided that in no caſe deductions on account of military bounties ſhall exceed one ſeventh part of the purchaſe.

DONE, &c.

THURSDAY, *July* 10, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts,

chuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

FRIDAY, *July* 11, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

MONDAY, *July* 14, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; and from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Egbert Benſon, a delegate for New-York, attended and took his ſeat.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Tucker, to whom were referred the acts of the ſeveral ſtates ratifying the conſtitution, which have been tranſmitted to Congreſs, having reported an act for putting the ſaid conſtitution into operation, and the following clauſe in the act being under debate, viz. "that the firſt Wedneſday in December next be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates which have or ſhall, before the ſaid day, have ratified the ſaid conſtitution." A motion was made by Mr. Edwards, ſeconded by Mr. Dane, to poſtpone that clauſe in order to take up the following; "That the fourth Wedneſday in December next be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and South-Carolina; and that the ſame day be the day for appointing electors in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, provided the ſaid ſtate ſhall, before that day, have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; and that the third Wedneſday in ſaid December be the day for appointing electors in the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania and Georgia, and that the ſame day be the day for appointing electors in the ſtate of New-York, provided that ſtate ſhall before that day,

day, have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; and that the firſt Wedneſday in ſaid December be the day for appointing electors in the ſtate of Virginia; and that the ſame be the day for appointing electors in North-Carolina, provided the ſaid ſtate ſhall, before that day, have ratified ſaid conſtitution."

On the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchell	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Seney	*no*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Swann	*no*	*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

TUESDAY, *July* 15, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamſon,

Williamſon, Mr. Carrington, and Mr. Wingate, to whom was recommitted their report on a motion of the delegates of Georgia, and an act of the legiſlature of that ſtate, paſſed February 1ſt, 1788, for ceding a part of the territorial claims of the ſaid ſtate to the United States, having reported,

"That the ſaid ſtate, by the act aforeſaid, has authoriſed her delegates in Congreſs, to convey to the United States, the territorial claim of the ſaid ſtate, to a certain tract of country bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at the middle of the river Catahouche, or Apalachicola, where it is interſected by the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, and from thence due north one hundred and forty Britiſh ſtatute miles; thence due weſt to the middle of the river Miſſiſippi; thence down the ſaid river to where it interſects the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude; and thence along the ſaid degree to the place of beginning, annexing the proviſoes and conditions following, to wit, Firſt, That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall guarantee to the citizens of the ſaid territory a republican form of government, ſubject only to ſuch change as may take place in the federal conſtitution of the United States. Secondly, That the navigation of all the waters included in the ſaid ceſſion ſhall be equally free to all the citizens of the United States, nor ſhall any tonnage on veſſels, or any duties whatever, be laid on any goods, wares or merchandiſe that may paſs up or down the ſaid waters, unleſs for the uſe and benefit of the United States. Thirdly, That the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-one thouſand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-five ninetieths of a dollar, which has been expended in quieting the minds of the Indians and reſiſting their hoſtilities, ſhall be allowed as a charge againſt the United States, and be admitted in payment of the ſpecie requiſitions of that State's quotas that have been or may be required by the United States. Fourthly, That in all caſes where the ſtate may require defence, the expences ariſing thereon ſhall be allowed as a charge againſt the United States, agreeably to the articles of confederation: And fifthly, That Congreſs ſhall guarantee and ſecure all the remaining territorial rights of the ſtate as pointed out and expreſſed by the definitive treaty of peace between the Uni-

ted States and Great-Britain, the convention between the ſaid ſtate and the ſtate of South-Carolina, entered into the 28th day of April, 1787, and the clauſe of an act of the ſaid ſtate of Georgia deſcribing the boundaries thereof, paſſed the 17th of February, 1783.

The committee having fully conſidered the ſubject referred to them, are of opinion that the ceſſion offered by the ſtate of Georgia cannot be accepted on the terms propoſed. 1ſt. Becauſe it appears highly probable that on running the boundary line between that ſtate and the adjoining ſtate or ſtates, a claim to a large tract of country extending to the Miſſiſippi, and lying between the tract propoſed to be ceded and that lately ceded by South-Carolina will be retained by the ſaid ſtate of Georgia, and therefore the land which the ſtate now offers to cede muſt be too far removed from any other lands hitherto ceded to the union to be of any immediate advantage to it. 2d. Becauſe there appears to be due from the ſtate of Georgia, on ſpecie requiſitions, but a ſmall part of the ſum mentioned in the third proviſo or condition before recited, and it is improper in this caſe to allow a charge againſt the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs which may hereafter be made, eſpecially as the ſaid ſtate ſtands charged to the United States for very conſiderable ſums of money loaned: And 3d. Becauſe the fifth proviſo or condition before recited, contains a ſpecial guarantee of territorial rights, and ſuch a guarantee as has not been made by Congreſs to any ſtate, and which conſidering the ſpirit and meaning of the confederation, muſt be unneceſſary or improper.—But the committee are of the opinion, that the firſt, ſecond and fourth proviſoes before recited, and alſo the third, with ſome variations, may be admitted; and that, ſhould the ſaid ſtate extend the bounds of her ceſſion, and vary the terms thereof as hereinafter mentioned, Congreſs may accept the ſame; whereupon they ſubmit the following reſolutions:

That the ceſſion of claims to weſtern territory, offered by the ſtate of Georgia, cannot be accepted on the terms contained in her act paſſed the firſt of February laſt.

That in caſe the ſaid ſtate ſhall authoriſe her delegates in Congreſs to make a ceſſion of all her territorial claims to lands weſt of the river Apalachicola, or weſt of a meridian

line

line running through or near the point where that river interſects the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude, and ſhall omit the laſt proviſo in her ſaid act, and ſhall ſo far vary the proviſo reſpecting the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy-one thouſand four hundred and twenty eight dollars and forty-five ninetieths of a dollar, expended in quieting and reſiſting the Indians, as that the ſaid ſtate ſhall have credit in the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs to the amount of her ſpecie quotas on the paſt requiſitions, and for the reſidue in her account with the United States for monies loaned, Congreſs will accept the ceſſion."

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

On motion of the delegates for Georgia:

Whereas it is repreſented to Congreſs, by the delegates of the ſtate of Georgia, that the principal parts of the frontiers of that ſtate have been for ſeveral years paſt invaded and kept in a ſtate of alarm by the Creek Indians: that the fighting men of that nation, ſuppoſed to amount to not leſs than ſix thouſand, have been ſo far inſtigated by refugees and fugitive traders who had formerly eſcaped from theſe ſtates and taken refuge among them, as to keep up conſtant and bloody incurſions on the different parts of that frontier, and that the ſettlements of four of the exterior counties are almoſt entirely broken up,

Reſolved, That the ſuperintendant and commiſſioners for the ſouthern department be inſtructed, if they ſhall find it neceſſary, to notify to the ſaid Indians, that ſhould they perſiſt in refuſing to enter into a treaty upon reaſonable terms, the arms of the United States ſhall be called forth for the protection of that frontier.

Ordered, That the ſecretary at war report to Congreſs a plan for carrying into effect the purpoſes ſpecified in the preceding reſolve, as nearly as may be, upon the principles of the reſolution of the 21ſt of July laſt for the protection of the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 16, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-

South-Carolina; and from Pennsylvania Mr. Irvine, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

On a report of a committee consisting of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a memorial of John Pierce,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they are hereby directed, to credit John Pierce to the amount of one hundred dollars per month, as commissioner of army accounts, from the time he entered on the duties of that office in 1783, to the end of the year 1785.

On the question to agree to this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Wingate.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Massachusetts,	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benson	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*
Delaware,	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	
Maryland,	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Rots	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamson	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*

So it passed in the affirmative.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, *July* 17, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent the Thirteen States.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dane, and Mr. Carrington, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Williamſon,

Reſolved, That the geographer be and he is hereby authoriſed, to appoint ſuch ſurveyors as he ſhall think are beſt qualified to diſcharge the duties of that office, without any reference to former appointments, to each of whom, as alſo to the chain carriers whom they may employ, ſhall be adminiſtered the oath preſcribed by the ordinance of May 20th, 1785.

That there ſhall be allowed to each ſurveyor at the rate of two dollars per mile for every line he ſhall run on the river Ohio, and three dollars per mile for every other line he ſhall actually run in executing large ſurveys, including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expence direct or indirect that may attend the ſame.

On motion of Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon:

Whereas Congreſs, on the 13th September 1783, fixed the terms and conditions upon which they would accept a ceſſion of claims to weſtern territory from the ſtate of Virginia: and whereas the ſaid ſtate, on the 20th of October in the ſame year, agreed to the ſame terms and conditions, and by her act authoriſed her delegates in Congreſs to convey, transfer, and aſſign to the United States, the right, title, and claim of the ſaid ſtate to the lands within her charter, and north-weſt of the river Ohio, on the terms and conditions propoſed by Congreſs; and the ſaid delegates made a conveyance accordingly on the ſame conditions; among which conditions is the following, to wit, "That in caſe the good lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Teneſee river, which have been reſerved by law to the Virginia troops upon continental eſtabliſhment, ſhould, from the North-Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove inſufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency ſhould be made up to the ſaid troops in good lands to be laid off between the river Scioto and Little Miami, on the north-weſt ſide of the river Ohio, in ſuch proportions as have been engaged

engaged to them by the laws of Virginia:" And whereas it has not in any manner been alledged or ſtated to Congreſs, that there is any ſuch deficiency of lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio,

Reſolved, That the ſtate of Virginia be informed, that Congreſs conſider all locations and ſurveys which ſhall be made by or on account of the ſaid troops on the ſaid lands between the Scioto and Little Miami, before the ſaid deficiency, if any, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio ſhall be aſcertained and ſtated to Congreſs, invalid.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolve, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Clark.

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hazard	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Seney	*ay*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	

Georgia

Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the executive of the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted, to inform Congreſs whether there has been any deficiency of good lands reſerved by the laws of that ſtate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio for the Virginia troops upon continental eſtabliſhment; and if there has been any deficiency, what is the amount, and alſo what checks have been provided by the ſaid ſtate, to prevent the ſaid troops taking up more lands than are actually due to them, in order that meaſures may immediately be taken for laying off for the benefit of ſuch troops a ſufficient quantity of good land between the river Scioto and Little Miami, and that Congreſs may be prepared to diſpoſe of the remaining land between thoſe rivers for the general benefit of the union.

FRIDAY, *July* 18, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Otis, to whom was referred a letter from Samuel Nicholſon,

Reſolved, That in conſideration of the trouble and expence incurred by captain Samuel Nicholſon in collecting evidence of the capture and diſpoſition of the prizes taken in Europe in the year 1777 by the continental armed veſſels Repriſal, Lexington and Dolphin, and in ſettling the accounts reſpecting the ſame, a commiſſion of two and a half per centum be allowed him on the captors proportion of the ſaid prizes, and deducted therefrom before diviſion; and that the commiſſioner of accounts for the marine department ſettle with him accordingly.

When the foregoing act was under debate, a motion was made by Mr. Seney, ſeconded by Mr. Carrington, to ſtrike out the latter clauſe, viz. "And that the commiſſioner, &c." to the end; and in lieu thereof to inſert,

That the ſhare of prizes captured by the ſhip Repriſal, captain Weeks, brig Lexington, captain Johnſon, and ſloop Dolphin, captain Nicholſon, and delivered into the hands of the continental agent at Nantz, for the uſe of the United

ted States, by inſtructions from the ſecret committee of Congreſs, be paid to the captors reſpectively in ſpecie, according to the aſcertained value of the ſaid prizes.

And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Williamſon.

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland,	Mr. Howard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Seney	*ay*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Swann	*no*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

MONDAY, *July* 21, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania,

ſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Jerſey Mr. Elmer, and from South-Carolina Mr. Tucker.

TUESDAY, *July* 22, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent the Thirteen States.

On a report of the board of treaſury to whom was referred a memorial of Joſeph Hubly,

Reſolved, That in the ſettlement of the account of Joſeph Hubly, acting during the war as an aſſiſtant deputy commiſſary of priſoners, at the poſt of Lancaſter, he be allowed, during the time of ſuch ſervice, the pay and rations of a captain in the army, with the uſual allowance of forage money for one horſe.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Reid, Mr. Otis, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Clark, to whom was referred a memorial of Udney Hay, having reported, That on examining the memorial and other papers accompanying the ſame, they find that Congreſs, by their reſolution of the 10th of May 1781, did refer the claims of the memorialiſt to a board of officers, to be conſidered and determined upon—that the ſaid claims, agreeably to ſaid reſolution, were conſidered and determined upon by a board of nine general officers, who reported, that Udney Hay, Eſq. ought to enjoy the rank and emoluments of a retiring lieutenant colonel, therefore

Reſolved, That Udney Hay be allowed one year's pay of a lieutenant colonel retiring, according to the act of 24th November, 1778.

THURSDAY, *July* 24, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

FRIDAY *July* 25, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, and from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Irvine, to whom was referred a motion of the delegates of Pennſylvania, in purſuance of inſtructions from the ſupreme executive council of the ſaid ſtate, having reported thereon, and the following propoſition being under debate, viz. That the ſecretary at war direct the detachment of troops marching to the weſtward, to rendezvous at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, and from thence march into the county of Luzerne, for quelling the diſturbances in that county, provided the executive council of Pennſylvania ſhall find the aſſiſtance of thoſe troops neceſſary; provided alſo, that the ſaid troops ſhall not be delayed in their march to the Ohio more than two weeks.

The previous queſtion was moved by the ſtate of Virginia, ſeconded by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, that the main queſtion be not now put; and on the queſtion to agree to the previous queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Irvine.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	

Virginia,

Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*no*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Swann	*ay*	*
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

On the queſtion to agree to the main queſtion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Irvine:

New-Hampſhire.	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Swann	*no*	*
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it was *Reſolved*,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct the detachment of troops marching to the weſtward, to rendezvous at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, and from thence march into the county of Luzerne, for quelling the diſturbances in that county; provided the executive council of Pennſylvania ſhall find the aſſiſtance of thoſe troops neceſſary; provided alſo that the ſaid troops ſhall not be delayed in their march to the Ohio more than two weeks.

MONDAY, *July* 28, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Tucker, to whom were referred the acts of the ſeveral ſtates which have been tranſmitted to Congreſs ratifying the conſtitution for the United States of America, having reported an act for putting the ſaid conſtitution into operation; and the following paragraph having been debated and amended to read as follows:

That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates which have or ſhall before the ſaid day have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time, and ——— the place, for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

A motion was made by Mr. Edwards, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon, to fill the blank with "Philadelphia;" And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Seney.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	

New-

New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Clark, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury, on a memorial of Jonathan Trumbull,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury cauſe the certificate given to Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the late commiſſary general Trumbull, amounting to ſeventeen hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-three ninetieths of a dollar, to be cancelled, and that the ſaid board take order for paying him the amount of the ſaid certificate.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Few, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Wadſworth, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury, on a petition of Robert Walton,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury liquidate the claims of

of Robert Walton, for ſixteen horſes furniſhed the ſouthern army, agreeably to the valuation of the ſaid horſes, on oath of any two officers of colonel Lee's legion, at the time of delivery, and iſſue a certificate in his favour for that ſum, including intereſt from the firſt day of February, 1781.

TUESDAY, *July* 29, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday, and from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Meredith from Pennſylvania, and Mr. H. Lee, from Virginia, attended and delivered in their credentials.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 30, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

The order of the day being called for, and the paragraph which was under debate on Monday being read, a motion was made by Mr. Dayton, ſeconded by Mr. Huger, to fill the blank with the words "the city of New-York, in the ſtate of New-York;"—thereupon a motion was made by Mr. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. Clark, in lieu of this to amend the paragraph, ſo that the laſt clauſe be "and at ſuch place as ſhall hereafter be appointed by Congreſs;" and on the queſtion to agree to this amendment of the paragraph, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Bingham,

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	

Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchell	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
	Mr. Rofs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madifon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamfon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Swann	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So it paffed in the negative.

THURSDAY, *July* 31, 1788.

Congrefs affembled—Prefent as before.

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, a delegate for Maffachufetts, attended and produced his credentials, which were read.

FRIDAY, *Auguft* 1, 1788.

Congrefs affembled—Prefent New-Hampfhire, Maffachufetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerfey, Pennfylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

On a letter of this day from the fecretary at war, defiring leave of abfence for a few weeks,

Ordered, That leave of abfence be given him accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, feconded by Mr. Few;

Whereas the time for which the fuperintendent of Indian affairs for the northern diftrict was elected, will probably expire during the treaty directed to be held with the Indians north-weft of the river Ohio, which may be injurious to the public intereft,

Refolved, That the fuperintendent of Indian affairs for the northern diftrict, be continued in fervice for two months from and after the fourteenth day of the prefent month.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 4, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled---Preſent the Thirteen States.

On motion of Mr. Few, ſeconded by Mr. Baldwin,

Reſolved, That the ſuperintendent of Indian affairs for the ſouthern diſtrict, be continued in ſervice three months from the 29th day of the preſent month.

The order of the day being called, and the motion renewed by Mr. Dayton, ſeconded by Mr. Roſs, to fill the blank with the words "city of New-York, in the ſtate of New-York," A motion was made by Mr. Williamſon, ſeconded by Mr. Seney, to poſtpone the motion, in order to admit a motion to fill the blank with the word "Lancaſter;" and on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Williamſon.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	

Vir-

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*no*	
	Mr. Parker	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Carrington, ſeconded by Mr. Seney to poſtpone the motion for New-York, in order to admit Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland; and on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Seney.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	
	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	*ay*

Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Rofs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*ay*	
	Mr. Madifon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamfon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to fill the blank with the words "the town of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Carrington.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	
	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
ſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	

Dela-

Delaware	Mr. Kearny	ay	ay
	Mr. Mitchel	ay	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	ay	ay
	Mr. Contee	ay	
	Mr. Roſs	ay	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	ay	a
	Mr. Madiſon	ay	
	Mr. Carrington	ay	
	Mr. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Brown	ay	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	ay	ay
	Mr. Parker,	ay	
	Mr. Tucker	ay	
Georgia	Mr. Few	ay	ay
	Mr. Baldwin	ay	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The preamble reported by the committee was then taken into conſideration, which is in the words following, "Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in the words following, viz. "We the people, &c. [here to be inſerted the conſtitution and reſolutions, as entered on the journal of laſt year, September 28, 1787.] whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, "That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate, by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe." And whereas the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia, have duly ratified the aforeſaid conſtitution, as appears by the ſeveral acts of the ſaid ſtates returned to Congreſs, and filed in the office of the ſecretary, and it is expedient that proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be, therefore," &c.

A

A motion was made by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Huger, to postpone the said preamble, in order to take up the following, viz. whereas the constitution proposed by the late general convention held in the city of Philadelphia, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same; and whereas the ratifications of the several states are to be considered as containing virtual authority and instructions to their delegates in Congress to make the preparatory arrangements recommended by the said convention to be made by Congress, therefore *resolved*—and on the question to postpone for the purpose abovementioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Tucker,

New-Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
Rhode-Island	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Benson	*no*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Rols	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madison	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	

North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay.*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 5, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

A letter of the 4th from the board of treaſury was read, informing Congreſs of the death of Mr. Pierce, late commiſſioner of army accounts, and pay maſter general:

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Dayton,

Ordered, That Thurſday next be aſſigned for electing a commiſſioner of army accounts.

The order of the day being called, the preamble moved by Mr. Tucker, ſeconded by Mr. Huger, was read in the words following: "whereas the conſtitution propoſed by the late general convention held in the city of Philadelphia, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame; and whereas the ratifications of the ſeveral ſtates are to be conſidered as containing virtual authority and inſtructions to their delegates in Congreſs to make the preparatory arrangements recommended by the ſaid convention to be made by Congreſs, therefore"

A motion was made by the delegates of North-Carolina, to amend this propoſed preamble by ſtriking out the words "and inſtructions to their delegates in Congreſs," and in lieu thereof to inſert "to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled." A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Benſon, to poſtpone both the propoſed preamble and the amendment; and on the queſtion to poſtpone, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Williamſon,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Arnold	*no*	

Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Swann	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

A new preamble being agreed to, a motion was made by Mr. Hamilton, ſeconded by Mr. Dane, to reconſider the queſtion for filling the blank in the reſolution with the words "the town of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland;" and on the queſtion for reconſideration, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Seney.

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	

Rhode-Island	Mr. Hazard	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benson	*ay*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Armstrong	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Contee	*no*	
	Mr. Ross	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madison	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamson	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Swann	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So it passed in the negative.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 6, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present the Thirteen States.

The order of the day being called for, and the act as amended for putting the constitution into operation being read as follows:

Whereas

Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a conſtitution for the people of the United States; whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, "That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter and accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe:" And whereas the conſtitution ſo reported by the convention, and by Congreſs tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary—therefore *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident, and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next be the time, and the town of Baltimore in the ſtate of Maryland, the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

A motion was made by Mr. Tucker, ſeconded by Mr. Lee, further to amend the act by ſtriking out the words "the town of Baltimore in the ſtate of Maryland," and inſerting as follows—and whereas a central ſituation would be moſt eligible for the ſitting of the Legiſlature of the United States, if ſuch could be found in a condition to furniſh in due time the accommodations neceſſary for facilitating public buſineſs, and at the ſame time, free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the ſeat of government, either permanently or until a permanent ſeat can be agreed on: And whereas the moſt effectual means of obtaining finally the eſtabliſhment of the federal government in a convenient central ſituation, is to leave the ſubject to the deliberate conſideration of the future Congreſs, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any

of

of the places which may ſtand in competition for preference on ſo intereſting a queſtion, and unembarraſſed by want of time and means to fix on and prepare the moſt proper place for this purpoſe: And whereas the removal of the public offices muſt be attended with much expence, danger and inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the ſame: And whereas no ſuch advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legiſlature: And whereas in addition to the before mentioned reaſons, unneceſſary changes of the ſeat of government would be indicative of inſtability in the national councils, and therefore highly injurious to the intereſts as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore *reſolved*, That the city of New York, in the ſtate of New-York, be the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

A motion was then made by Mr. Williamſon, ſeconded by Mr. Reid, to poſtpone the motion before the houſe, in order to take up the following:

Whereas it is proper that the ſeat of the new Congreſs and of the national government, ſhould be placed as near the centre of the union, as may conſiſt with preſent accommodation, in order that its influence and benefits may be equally felt by the great body of citizens throughout the United States, that members of Congreſs and other perſons may approach it with equal convenience, from the oppoſite extremes, and that no ſpecies of partial favour may ſeem to have been extended to one extreme, rather than to the other; and whereas the preſent reſidence of Congreſs is far removed from the centre of the union, whether population or diſtance are conſidered, ſince the new Congreſs is to conſiſt of eight ſenators, from ſtates to the eaſtward of New-York, and ſixteen from ſtates to the ſouthward, and ſince there are to be only ſeventeen members in the houſe of repreſentatives, from the eaſtern ſtates, though there are to be forty-two members from ſouthern ſtates: And ſince the diſtance to the ſeat of government in the extreme eaſtern ſtate, is hardly equal to one third of the diſtance to the ſeat of government in the moſt ſoutherly ſtate:—And whereas it is to be deſired that the new Congreſs may be

convened in the ſame ſpirit of mutual accommodation which has hitherto appeared in all deliberations reſpecting the new government, and that proceedings under the ſaid government may commence under the impreſſions of mutual confidence, without that general irritation and loſs of time which muſt attend the removal from an improper ſituation, and without thoſe painful apprehenſions which will naturally ariſe from a meaſure that may ſeem to have originated in an undue regard to local conſiderations—therefore *reſolved*, That the ſeat of the new Congreſs ought to be in ſome place to the ſouthward of New-York.

And on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe abovementioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Williamſon,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Arnold	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	

Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	*ay*
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	
	Mr. Parker,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*ay*

So it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Carrington, ſeconded by Mr. Bingham, to amend the amendment by ſtriking out the words "New-York in the ſtate of New-York," and in lieu thereof inſerting "Philadelphia," and on the queſtion to agree to the amendment to the amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Reid,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	
	Mr. Wingate,	*no*	*no*
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*no*	
	Mr. Arnold	*no*	*no*
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	
	Mr. Benſon	*no*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	

Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Rols	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it paſſed in the negative.

A diviſion was then called for,

And on the queſtion to agree to the reſolving clauſe, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lee,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	

Pennſyl.

Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Swann	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

On the queſtion to agree to the preamble, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Irvine,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland	Mr. Hazard	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	

New

New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	
	Mr. Elmer	*no*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	*no*
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*no*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*no*	
	Mr. Swann	*no*	*no*
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	*dd*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 7, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 8, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Wadſworth, to whom was referred a letter of Thomas Hutchins, eſq. touching his ſalary.

Reſolved, That in the ſettlement of Mr. T. Hutchins' accounts, he be allowed for the whole of his time ſince paſſing the reſolution of the 23d of March, 1787, except ſo much of

th

the ſaid time as he was employed in running the line between the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-York.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 11, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Jerſey, Mr. Elmer, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 12, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Jerſey. Mr. Elmer.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Hamilton, to whom were referred ſundry letters and papers, from the governor of the weſtern territory,

Reſolved, That the executives of Virginia and Pennſylvania, be requeſted to give orders to the militia of their reſpective frontiers, to hold themſelves in readineſs to unite with the federal troops in ſuch operations as the governor of the weſtern territory may judge neceſſary for the protection of the inhabitants; and that on the application of the ſaid governor, the ſaid executives be requeſted to give orders that parts of their ſaid militia, not exceeding one thouſand for Virginia, and five hundred for Pennſylvania, be embodied, and take ſuch poſitions as the commanding officer of the federal troops ſhall direct for acting in conjunction with the ſaid federal troops, in protecting and defending the frontiers againſt any hoſtilities commenced or meditated by the Indians, and in making ſuch expeditions, ſhould they continue hoſtile, as the ſaid governor ſhall direct for repelling ſuch hoſtilities: That the militia which ſhall be called into the actual ſervice of the United States, for the defence of the frontier inhabitants, or the purpoſes of any expedition, ſhall be paid, ſupported and equipped, by the ſtates from which the ſame may be reſpectively called, and that ſuch ſtate be credited for the ſame out of the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions,

quiſitions, ſo far as ſuch expenditures ſhall be for pay and rations, which are to be computed on the federal eſtabliſhments for ſimilar ſervice; provided that no charge for ſuch ſervice ſhall be valid, unleſs ſupported by muſters made by an officer of the federal troops, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Yates,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Benſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
	Mr. Brown	*ay*	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Swann	*ay*	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia,	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

That the ſaid governor be informed, that the foregoing reſolution

resolution having been taken by Congress, on an apprehension that a war may be inevitable, he is to consider it as their earnest desire, that all hostile measures may be avoided, unless rendered indispensible to the safety and protection of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian treaties be instructed in the further purchases of Indian rights to lands, to extend the same as far as to them shall appear for the advantage of the United States, upon considering all circumstances, any former instructions prescribing certain limits notwithstanding.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 13, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

The order of the day being called up for putting the constitution into operation, and the act as amended, being read as follows:

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a constitution for the people of the United States, whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case; and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated, have been received by Congress, and are filed in the office of the secretary—therefore *resolved*, That the first Wednesday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their states, and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next, be the time for commencing proceedings under the said constitution: And whereas a central

ſituation would be moſt eligible for the ſitting of the legiſlature of the United States, if ſuch could be found in a condition to furniſh in due time, the accommodations neceſſary for facilitating public buſineſs, and at the ſame time free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the ſeat of government, either permanently or until a permanent ſeat can be agreed on: And whereas the moſt effectual means of obtaining finally the eſtabliſhment of the federal government, in a convenient central ſituation, is to leave the ſubject to the deliberate conſideration of the future Congreſs, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may ſtand in competition for preference, on ſo intereſting a queſtion, and unembarraſſed by want of time and means to fix on, and prepare the moſt proper place for this purpoſe; and whereas the removal of the public offices muſt be attended with much expence, danger and inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the ſame; and whereas no ſuch advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legiſlature; and whereas in addition to the beforementioned reaſons, unneceſſary changes in the ſeat of government would be indicative of inſtability in the national councils, and therefore highly injurious to the intereſts as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore *reſolved*, That the city of New-York, in the State of New-York, be the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſaid act, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sedgwick,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Otis	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*

Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Armſtrong	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	*no*
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	
	Mr. Contee	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	*dd*

So the queſtion was loſt.

An ordinance was then moved by Mr. Kearny, ſeconded by Mr. Contee, which was read in the words following :

An ordinance for eſtabliſhing the times for appointing electors and chuſing a preſident under the new conſtitution, with the time and place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution, agreeably to the reſolves of the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, of the 17th September, 1787.

Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of February, 1787, did, on the 17th day of September, in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a conſtitution or form of government for the people of the United States; whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th day of the ſame September, did *reſolve* unanimouſly, That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe : And whereas the conſtitution ſo reported by the convention, and by Congreſs tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment

liſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary thereof; be it therefore ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution—that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident—and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time, and the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. Done, &c.

On the queſtion, ſhall this ordinance be read a ſecond time, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Contee	*ay*	
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt,

The

The committee consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury, having reported a requisition for the year 1788, and the same being under debate, a motion was made by the delegates of North-Carolina, That 7,202 dollars be taken from the quota of North-Carolina, and added to the quota of South-Carolina: And on the question to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Williamson,

New-Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	no	no
	Mr. Wingate,	no	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	no	no
	Mr. Dane	no	
	Mr. Otis	no	
	Mr. Thatcher	no	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	no	no
	Mr. Wadsworth	no	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	no	no
	Mr. Yates	no	
New-Jersey	Mr. Elmer	no	*
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	no	no
	Mr. Meredith	no	
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	no	no
	Mr. Mitchel	no	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	no	no
	Mr. Contee	no	
	Mr. Ross	no	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Carrington	no	
	Mr. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Williamson	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	no	no
	Mr. Parker,	no	
	Mr. Tucker	no	
Georgia	Mr. Baldwin	no	*

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by the delegates of Delaware, That the sum of 5,288. 72-90ths dollars, be deducted from the quota of the state of Delaware, and added to the state of Georgia: On the question to agree to this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny, New-

New-Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Otis	*no*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*no*	
New-York	Mr. L'Hommedieu	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Yates	*no*	
New-Jersey	Mr. Elmer	*ay*	*
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armstrong	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Cortee	*no*	
	Mr. Rols	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Swann	*ay*	*
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the question was lost.

THURSDAY, *August* 14, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

A letter of 13th August, from Mr. W. Livingston, one of the commissioners of the board of treasury, was read, requesting leave of absence, from the 18th instant to the last of next month; whereupon,

Ordered, That leave be granted to him accordingly.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Tucker, Mr.

Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Williamſon, to whom was referred a letter from the war office, with papers from the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, for the ſouthern department, relating to a propoſed treaty with the ſouthern Indians:

Reſolved, That a further ſum of four thouſand dollars, or ſo much thereof as may be found abſolutely neceſſary, be allowed in addition to the ſix thouſand dollars, granted by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 26th of October, 1787, for defraying the expence of the treaty intended to be made with the ſouthern Indians, and that the ſtates of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, be required to furniſh the ſame in equal ſums, to be credited on their reſpective quotas of ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs. That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſtate of North-Carolina, to furniſh without delay her quota of the ſix thouſand dollars before granted, as well as of the four thouſand dollars granted by this reſolution, that no misfortune may happen from the want of ſufficient funds to bring the treaty to a happy iſſue; and that it be alſo recommended to the ſaid ſtate or to the executive thereof, to appoint a commiſſioner, if poſſible, in time to aſſiſt at the ſaid treaty.

Reſolved, That if any of the ſtates ſhall furniſh more than its quota of either of the beforementioned ſums, ſuch ſtate or ſtates ſhall have credit for the whole ſum furniſhed in like manner as expreſſed in the preceding reſolution.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 15, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, and from Georgia Mr. Baldwin.

On a memorial of Udney Hay,

Ordered, That the commiſſioner of army accounts, in ſettling with Udney Hay, agreeably to the reſolution of the 22d of July laſt, make no deduction from the year's pay on account of depreciation, and that intereſt be allowed from the 24th of November 1778.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 18, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as on Friday laſt.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 20, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts,

chuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Wadſworth, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom were referred ſundry letters from colonel Martin,

Reſolved, That Joſeph Martin, eſquire, be and he is hereby appointed agent for the Chickaſaw nation of Indians together with the Cherokees, with the powers that are deſcribed in the act of the 19th of June laſt.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of the board of treaſury reſpecting a requiſition for the year 1788, having reported, "That in order to aſcertain whether any or what ſums in ſpecie it may be neceſſary to require of the ſtates the preſent year, they have taken a general view of the expenditures of every kind of the United States for ſeveral years paſt, and including an eſtimate for the preſent year, and have compared theſe expenditures with the proviſions that have been made by Congreſs for diſcharging ſpecie demands upon the union during the ſame period: that on aſcertaining the amount of the ſaid expenditures from January 1, 1784, to January 1, 1788, the amount of the intereſt which accrued on the foreign debt previous to the year 1784, and the amount of the ſums paid for ſervices performed in the years 1782 and 1783, out of the requiſition of 1784, they find that thoſe expenditures, and the ſaid intereſt and ſervices of 1782 and 1783, and eſtimate, amount to the ſums following, viz.

	Dols.	Dols.
Intereſt accrued on the Foreign Debt prior to 1784, - - -	265,548	
Foreign Intereſt which became due 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, - -	1,707,571. 70	
Foreign Intereſt which becomes due in 1788,	468,981. 75	
Whole amount of Foreign Intereſt to 1788, inclusive, - - - -		2,442,101. 55
Parts of the PRINCIPAL of the FOREIGN DEBT due.		
Of the French Debt in 1787, - -	462,962. 82	
Ditto, ditto, 1788, - -	462,962. 82	
Inſtalments of the Foreign Debt, - - - -		925,925. 74

Intereſt and parts of the principal of the Foreign Debt which become due from the contracting thereof, to 1788 incluſive,		3,368,027. 49
Amount of payments for the ſaid ſervices performed in 1782, and 1783,		230,680. 33
Actual expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, in the Civil, Military, Indian, Contingent, Invalid and Geographer's departments,		2,111,782. 34
Eſtimate for the year 1788,		326,427
Total amount,		6,036,917. 16
Having aſcertained the expenditures aforeſaid, the committee have found it neceſſary to enquire what parts of them have been actually paid, and they find theſe amount to		3,168,442. 46
And that the parts of the expenditures aforeſaid, remaining unpaid, are as follows:		
Foreign Intereſt to the year 1788, incluſive,	1,521,116. 33	
The principal aforeſaid of the Foreign Debt, becoming due in 1787, and 1788,	925,925. 74	
Arrearages of expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787, in the departments aforeſaid,	181,005. 43	
Parts of the eſtimate of the preſent year unpaid,	240,427	
		2,868,474. 60

The committee having aſcertained the extent of the public expenditures and the amount of the unſatisfied demands which have heretofore ariſen, and which ariſe the preſent year, againſt the union as aforeſaid, proceeded to examine the extent of the proviſions already made by Congreſs, and the parts thereof which may be applied to diſcharge the unſatisfied demands aforeſaid, and they find that the

	DOLLARS.
Specie requiſitions made ſince January 1, 1784, amount to	5,173,673. 22
That the Foreign Loans contracted ſince January 1, 1784, amount to	1,600,000
Whole amount of proviſions,	6,773,673. 22
That of the ſaid requiſitions there is now due from the ſtates, making a reaſonable allowance for what they may have paid to Invalids, ſums amounting to	3,292,594. 7

Which ſums may be applied to pay the unſatisfied demands before ſtated.

That though a conſiderable part of the loans before mentioned was applied to diſcharge debts of the late war, and 338,640 dollars thereof muſt be reſerved for paying intereſt on the Dutch loans which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790, yet 71,093 dollars, the proceeds of the ſaid loans, may be applied to pay the unſatisfied demands above ſtated; hence the proviſions already made and unapplied are,

	Dollars
The arrearages of ſpecie requiſitions, amounting to -	3,292,594. 7
Parts of the loans made in Holland, amounting to -	71,093
Proceeds of Jones's captures, comprehended in the expenditures, &c.	20,772. 55
	3,384,459. 62

By this ſtatement it appears that there is a ſurplus proviſion already made beyond the demands in ſpecie, of the year 1788, and of the preceding years, of 854,625. 2 dollars, including the proviſion for the Dutch Intereſt in 1789 and 1790; ſo that it will not be neceſſary to require any ſpecie of the ſtates the preſent year, beyond the arrearages of the paſt requiſitions. As the paſt requiſitions were calculated to the expenditures of the years in which they were made, and the Invalid penſions and ſome other expences were not included in the eſtimates, and as no requiſition for ſpecie was made laſt year, and none by the above ſtatement appears to be neceſſary this, it may be proper to ſhew briefly how this happens.

As the Dutch Intereſt which will become due in the years 1789 and 1790, is already provided for by the late Dutch loans, and as the whole Foreign Intereſt, and parts of the principal of the foreign debt which become due the preſent year are already provided for, and as the reſpective ſtates owe large arrearages of requiſitions, and have large internal demands upon them as individual ſtates to ſatisfy, and their means of paying them muſt ſoon be diminiſhed conſiderably, the committee are of opinion, that it is not adviſable to require the reſpective States to make proviſion for paying the Intereſt, and ſuch parts of the Principal of the Foreign Debt, as will not become due till ſome time in the year 1789: In this caſe, the ſpecie demands upon the United States for the preſent and preceding years, amount to 2,868,474. 60 dollars to be diſcharged by ſurplus proviſions of Foreign Loans, and preceding requiſitions, which, as before ſtated, amount to 3,363,687. 7.

Not to particularize ſeveral inſtances in which the eſtimates have in no great degree exceeded the actual expenditures, the ſurplus proviſions will be principally found under the few following heads: In the requiſition for the year 1784, 1,000,000 of dollars were provided for the ſervices of 1782 and 1783—769,320 dollars of which were not

applied

applied to those objects; in the same requisition, 161,461. 57 dollars were required and not appropriated, and in the requisition of 1786, there was a surplus called for by mistake of 333,111, and a large surplus has arisen in the past requisitions by applying a considerable part of the late Dutch loans to paying foreign interests, &c. to pay which, appropriations in those requisitions had been made—past appropriations have also been eased considerably by other means. It is to be observed that the loans made by the United States in Holland, in the years 1787 and 1788, amount when filled, to 800,000 dollars—that provision is made in the past requisitions of Congress for sinking the principal of the foreign debt, 925,925. 74 dollars, so that when the states shall seasonably pay up the arrears of past requisitions, Congress will be enabled to lessen the foreign debt, notwithstanding the said loans of 1787 and 1788—to pay the interest due on the foreign debt to the year 1788, inclusive—to pay the current expences of the federal government of the present and preceding years, and to be provided in some measures for the demands of the year 1789.

Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion, that the monies lately borrowed in Holland be applied solely to discharging the Dutch interest, and certain demands arising against the United States in Europe; that an adequate sum of the arrears due of the past requisitions be appropriated for the services of the present year, and that one year's interest on the domestic debt be called for and made payable in indents;"—Whereupon,

Resolved, That of the arrearages due on the requisitions of 1784, 1785 and 1786, be and there is hereby appropriated for the services of the present year, the sum of three hundred and twenty six thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and for the following purposes, to wit,

	DOLLARS.	
For the Civil department, -	108,587. 60	
Military department, -	119,839. 30	
Surveys of Western Lands, -	4,000	
Indian Treaties, - -	20,000	
Invalid Pensions, - -	58,000	
Contingencies, - - -	16,000	
		326,427

Resolved, That the states be and they are hereby required to pay into the treasury of the United States on or before the first day of July next, the sum of one million, six hundred and eighty-six thousand, five hundred and forty-one dollars, and twelve ninetieths of a dollar, being the amount of one year's interest on the domestic debt of the United States; and that the quotas of the several states of the aforesaid sum, be as follows, to wit:

	DOLLARS.
New-Hampshire -	59,258
Massachusetts -	252,339. 63
Rhode-Island -	36,326. 18
Connecticut -	148,516. 18
New-York -	144,185. 57
New-Jersey, -	93,728. 36
Pennsylvania, -	230,698. 18
* Delaware, -	25,238. 72
Maryland, - -	159,096. 81
Virginia, - -	288,391. 18
North-Carolina, -	122,564. 54
South-Carolina, -	108,160. 54
Georgia, - -	18,036. 63
	1,686,541. 12.

* On the question for apportioning the quota of the state of Delaware, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny,

New Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchell	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ross	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madison	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	

North-

Resolved, That the several states be allowed to discharge their respective quotas of the said sum by Indents for Interest on Loan-office Certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated Debts of the United States, *in such manner as they judge most expedient*, and to ascertain the evidence of Interest due on Loan-office Certificates, the holders thereof respectively shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued; and the holders of other Certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the Loan-officer of that state wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any Loan-office within the United States, and to have the interest thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1787.†

North-Carolina	Mr. Williamson	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	ay	ay
	Mr. Parker	ay	
	Mr Tucker	ay	
Georgia	Mr. Few	ay	ay
	Mr. Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative.

† On the question to agree to this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny,

New-Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	ay	ay
	Mr. Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	ay	ay
	Mr. Dane	ay	
	Mr. Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Wadsworth	ay	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	ay	ay
	Mr. Yates	ay	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clark	ay	ay
	Mr. Dayton	ay	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	ay	ay
	Mr. Reid	ay	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	no	dd
	Mr. Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	ay	ay
	Mr. Ross	ay	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	ay	ay
	Mr. Madison	ay	
	Mr. Carrington	ay	
	Mr. Lee	ay	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamson	ay	ay
	Mr. Swann	ay	
South-Carolina	Mr. Parker	ay	ay
	Mr. Tucker	ay	
Georgia	Mr. Few	ay	ay
	Mr. Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the foregoing requisition for 1,686,541. 12 dollars, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th day of October, 1779.

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury furnish the several Loan-officers with Indents to be issued for interest as aforesaid; and also with such checks and instructions as they from time to time shall judge necessary, to prevent counterfeit certificates of debts from obtaining a settlement of Interest, and to detect counterfeit evidence of Interest, and thereby to avoid receiving them in discharge of taxes; which Indents of Interest being parted with by the holder of the Principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and shall be receivable from any state in the union, whether issued in such state or any other state.

Resolved, That the state paying such Indents of Interest into the Treasury of the United States, shall have credit for the same, and such payment shall be considered as a discharge of Interest on the Domestic Debt, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the said Indents of Interest; but no state shall have a right to pay more than its quota, as specified in the existing requisitions of Congress, in the said Indents of Interest.

Resolved, That the Board of Treasury be, and they are hereby directed to transmit to each state an account of their respective arrears on requisitions in Specie and Indents, and to state to them the necessity there is of their making payments of their arrears in Specie, to enable Congress to discharge the current expences of the Federal Government, and the Interest, and parts of the Principal of the Foreign Debt, which are become due, and remain unpaid.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred an extract of a letter of the 6th of August, 1787, from Mr. Jefferson:

Resolved, That so much of the loans in Holland as shall be necessary to discharge the interest due on certificates issued to foreign officers to the 31st of December, 1788, be specially appropriated for that purpose, under the direction of the Minister of the United States at the court of France.

On

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was re-referred a memorial of Francis Mentges, late a lieutenant colonel in the ſervice of the United States, claiming a compenſation for extra ſervices, whilſt ſuperintending the hoſpitals in the ſtate of Virginia,

Reſolved, That the memorial of Francis Mentges, late a lieutenant colonel in the Pennſylvania line, be diſmiſſed, the prayer thereof being inadmiſſible.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 21, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of Samuel Frauncis, and a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a petition of the ſaid S. Frauncis,

Reſolved, That the advances already made and ſums paid to Samuel Frauncis, in conſequence of the act of 4th April, 1785, are a full compenſation for all his demands againſt the United States, and that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a memorial of Samuel Montgomery,

Reſolved, That the application of Samuel Montgomery, for the reimburſement of certain damages, ſtated to have been ſuſtained by him while acting in the department of Indian affairs, be diſmiſſed, the memorialiſt having no claim againſt the United States.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 22, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 25, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Jerſey Mr. Dayton.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, ſeconded by Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury take order for paying the bill for one hundred and ſixty dollars, drawn by the commiſſioners of the ſaid board, on the loan-officer in the

ſtate

ſtate of South-Carolina, in favour of David Oliphant, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of 10th October, 1786.

The report of the committee to whom was referred a letter from Baron de Steuben, being called up, and the ſame having been read in the words following, viz.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Otis, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Carrington, and Mr. L'Hommedieu, to whom was referred a letter from the Baron de Steuben, requeſting an adjuſtment of his claims on the principles of a contract alledged to have been entered into between him and the United States, previous to his engaging in their ſervice, ſubmit the following report, viz. That in January, 1778, Congreſs received a letter from the Baron de Steuben, dated Portſmouth, December 6, 1777, in the words following, viz. "Honourable gentlemen, The honour of ſerving a reſpectable nation, engaged in the noble enterprize of defending its rights and liberty, is the only motive that brought me over to this continent. I aſk neither riches nor titles —I am come here from the remoteſt end of Germany at my own expence, and have given up an honourable and lucrative rank. I have made no condition with your deputies in France, nor ſhall I make any with you—My only ambition is to ſerve you as a Volunteer, to deſerve the confidence of your General in Chief, and to follow him in all his operations, as I have done during ſeven campaigns with the King of Pruſſia: two and twenty years paſt at ſuch a ſchool, ſeem to give me a right of thinking myſelf in the number of experienced officers; and if I am poſſeſſor of ſome talents in the art of war, they ſhould be much dearer to me, if I could employ them in the ſervice of a republic ſuch as I hope ſoon to ſee America. I ſhould willingly purchaſe at my whole blood's expence the honour of ſeeing one day, my name, after thoſe of the defenders of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be ſufficient for me, and I aſk no other favour than to be received among your officers. I dare hope you will agree this my requeſt, and that you will be ſo good as to ſend me your orders to Boſton, where I ſhall expect for them, and accordingly take convenient meaſures.—I have the honour to be with reſpect, honourable Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervent, (ſigned) Steuben." Whereupon Congreſs

Reſolved,

resolved, "That the President present the thanks of Congress in behalf of these United States to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shewn for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accept of his service as a volunteer in the army of these States, and wish him to repair to General Washington's quarters as soon as convenient."—Your committee further report, that on the Baron's arrival at York-Town, the seat of Congress in February, 1778, the committee, consisting of Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. F. L. Lee, and Mr. Henry, appointed to confer with him, made their report to Congress in the words following, viz. "The Baron Steuben who was a lieutenant general and aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, desires no rank—is willing to attend general Washington, and be subject to his orders—does not require or desire any command of a particular corps or division, but will serve occasionally as directed by the general—expects to be of use in planning encampments, &c. and promoting the discipline of the army—he heard before he left France of the dissatisfaction of the Americans with the promotion of foreign officers, therefore makes no terms, nor will accept of any thing but with general approbation, and particularly that of general Washington."—Letters and certificates from different gentlemen to the Baron, expressing their sense of the contract alledged to have been made by him, have also been laid before your committee—But the above report, and the preceding act of Congress, being the only records on this subject your committee do not find that any demand was made by the Baron, of indemnification for offices, which he may have relinquished in Germany, nor any promise of such indemnification made by Congress. Your committee further report, that in December, 1782, the Baron addressed a letter to the President of Congress, requesting a committee to enquire into and report his situation and pretensions; which being granted, he stated his pretensions in the words following, viz. "My demands were these, to join the army as a volunteer—that I wished to be known by the commander in chief, and to leave it to the officers of the army if my capacity entitled me to hold a commission in it—that the General could employ me in

ſuch a branch, where he thought my ſervices the moſt uſeful —that I was determined not to aſk a favour or a reward previous of having deſerved it.—That however I expected from the generoſity of Congreſs, that in imitation of all European powers, they would defray my expences, altho' a volunteer, according to the rank which I held in Europe, as well for myſelf, as my aids and ſervants." Your committee further report, that although the Baron has diſclaimed any preliminary ſtipulations for reward, and tho' Congreſs do not appear to have engaged to indemnify him for emoluments that may have been given up in Europe, yet he has received from Congreſs, ſtrong and ſingular proofs of their deſire to place him in eaſy circumſtances; and under the different heads of allowance for expences, pay as Major-General and Inſpector, commutation of half-pay for life, and a ſubſequent grant, according to the ſtatement made by the commiſſioner of army accounts, he has received above forty four thouſand dollars in ſpecie, or other money reduced to ſpecie value, beſides proviſions and forage to a large amount; and of the ſpecie, more than thirty-two thouſand and nine hundred dollars have been paid ſince the beginning of the year 1784.—In conſideration of the foregoing facts and all circumſtances, your committee are of opinion, that although the Baron Steuben has no claims againſt the United States, founded on a contract, yet conſidering the merit and ſervices of the Baron Steuben, and the peculiarity of his ſituation, your committee beg leave further to report, that he be allowed at the rate of dollars per annum, during his natural life.

A motion was made by Mr. Hamilton, ſeconded by Mr. Lee, that the ſaid report be committed; and on the queſtion for commitment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gilman,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
	Mr. Yates	*no*	

New-Jerſey	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	*
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Bingham	*a*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	*ay*
Maryland	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	*
Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
North-Carolina	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Swann	*no*	*dd*
South-Carolina	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	*ay*
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	*ay*

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, *Auguſt* 26, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

A motion being made by Mr. Sedgwick, ſeconded by Mr. Clark, in the words following:

Whereas the federal Convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of February, 1787, did on the 17th of September laſt, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a form of government: And whereas the ſaid form of government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared neceſſary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the Conſtitution of the States adopting the ſame—*Reſolved*, That the city of New-York, in the ſtate of New-York, being the ſeat of the preſent federal government, be the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution. *Reſolved*, that the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before that time ſhall have adopted the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the ſaid electors

electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the constitution aforesaid.

The first resolution being under debate, a motion was made by Mr. Kearny, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, to strike out the words "the city of New-York in the state of New-York, being the seat of the present federal government," and in lieu thereof to insert "Wilmington, in the state of Delaware:"—And on the question to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Kearny.

New-Hampshire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Massachusetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadsworth	*no*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ganfevoort	*no*	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ross	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madison	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the question was lost.

On

On the queſtion to agree to the reſolution as moved, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sedgwick,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

WEDNESDAY, *Auguſt* 27, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Wingate, from Connecticut, Mr. Huntington, and from North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Dane, Mr. Few, and Mr. Mitchell, to whom was referred a memorial of Jeſſe Lawrence,

rence, complaining of treſpaſſes committed on him at the iſland of Sable, by citizens of Maſſachuſetts,

Reſolved, That the memorial of Jeſſe Lawrence be referred to the executive of Maſſachuſetts, and in caſe the ſaid Lawrence ſhall produce ſuch evidence as may ſubſtantiate his allegations to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid executive, that they cauſe a fair and full enquiry to be made into the truth of the facts alledged, and ſuch proceedings to be had againſt the offenders, as the law of nations and juſtice to the memorialiſt may require; and that any expences which may be incurred by the executive in complying with this recommendation, be chargeable againſt the United States.

THURSDAY, *Auguſt* 28, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Wingate, and from North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon.

On motion of Mr. Kearny, ſeconded by Mr. Dane,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be, and they are hereby directed to report on the expediency of any further admiſſion of equitable claims now barred by the reſolution of the 23d day of July, 1787, and in caſe of ſuch expediency, to report ſome general plan for that purpoſe.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was recommitted a report on the memorial of George Morgan, and ſundry other papers,

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be, and they hereby are authoriſed in contracting with George Morgan and his aſſociates, or with any other perſon or perſons, for the ſale of a tract of land on the Miſſiſippi, which is deſcribed in the act of June 20th laſt, to vary in the following particulars from the terms propoſed in the ſaid act, viz. A payment of 200,000 dollars ſhall be made on cloſing the contract, the remainder of the price to be paid in ſeven equal payments, the firſt of which ſhall be paid whenever the Indian title, if any ſuch there is, ſhall be extinguiſhed, and a ſurvey of the tract returned to the treaſury office. The other ſix payments to be made half-yearly, with intereſt from the time in which the ſurvey is returned. On making the

firſt

firſt payment, entries ſhall be permitted on ſo much land as that ſum is equal to, at the limited price. On making the ſecond payment, a deed ſhall iſſue for ſo much land as may then be paid for, and other deeds if required ſhall iſſue on making the ſeveral payments: Provided that it is previouſly ſtipulated on what part the firſt deed ſhall be laid, and that every ſubſequent deed ſhall be for a regular tract, as nearly as may be of an equal width, extending from the Miſſiſippi to the eaſtern boundary of the general purchaſe, and that the ſeveral deeds be for tracts in contact with one another. That in caſe of failure in any one of the payments ſtipulated for, the contract ſhall be conſidered as forfeited in all the parts thereof, which ſhall then remain to be carried into effect.

That inſtead of the three parallelograms to be reſerved according to the act of the 20th June laſt, for donations to the ancient ſettlers on the weſt ſide of a certain ridge of rocks, there ſhall be reſerved an equal quantity of land for the ſame uſe, to be laid out in three ſquares on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid ridge of rocks, and as near as may be to the improvements belonging to the villages of Kaſkaſkies, la Prarie du Rochers, and Kahokia.

That in caſe there are any improvements belonging to the ancient French ſettlers without the general reſerved limits, the ſame ſhall alſo be conſidered as reſerved for them in the ſale now propoſed to be made.

According to the order of the 5th inſtant, Congreſs proceeded to the election of a commiſſioner of army accounts, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Joſeph Howell was elected—having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Clark.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 29, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Wingate, and from Connecticut, Mr. Huntington.

On a report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Wingate, Mr. Swann, Mr. Dane, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Kearny, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Kearny,

Reſolved, That the poſt-maſter general be, and he is hereby

hereby authoriſed and directed to eſtabliſh a poſt from Wilmington in the ſtate of Delaware, to the town of Dover in the ſaid ſtate, as ſoon as may be, and that he contract for the regular tranſportation of the mail to and from the ſaid places reſpectively, once in every week, by poſt riders or otherwiſe—And that he further take order for the continuance of the ſaid eſtabliſhment, for one year from the firſt of January next.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a memorial of John Winton, adminiſtrator of the eſtate of Edmund Soper, late a purchaſing commiſſary in the army of the United States,

Reſolved, That the ſum of four thouſand and twenty-three dollars and thirty-four ninetieths of a dollar, ariſing from the ſale of ſundry public ſtores, in the poſſeſſion of Edmund Soper, late a purchaſing commiſſary, at the time of his deceaſe, be received in diſcharge of a balance to the ſaid amount, due from the eſtate of the deceaſed to the United States.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Dane, Mr. Clark, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of a former committee, reſpecting the inhabitants of Poſt St. Vincents,

Reſolved, That meaſures be taken for confirming in their poſſeſſions and titles, the French and Canadian inhabitants and other ſettlers at Poſt St. Vincents, who on or before the year 1783, had ſettled there, and had profeſſed themſelves citizens of the United States, or any of them, and for laying off to them at their own expence, the ſeveral tracts which they rightfully claim, and which may have been allotted to them according to the laws and uſages of the government under which they have reſpectively ſettled.

That four hundred acres of land be reſerved and given to every head of a family of the above deſcription, ſettled at Poſt St. Vincents.

That the Governor of the weſtern territory, cauſe to be laid out at the public expence, in the form of a ſquare, adjoining to the preſent improvements at Poſt St. Vincents, and in whatever direction the ſettlers ſhall prefer, a tract of land ſufficient for completing the above donations; which tract ſhall afterwards be divided by lot among the ſettlers who

who are entitled to any part of the ſame, in ſuch manner as they ſhall agree.

On a report of the ſame committee, the following inſtructions to the Governor of the Weſtern Territory were agreed to.

SIR,

You are to proceed without delay, except while you are neceſſarily detained by the treaty now on hands, to the French ſettlements on the river Miſſiſippi, in order to give diſpatch to the ſeveral meaſures which are to be taken according to the acts of the 20th June laſt, and the 28th inſtant, of which a copy is incloſed for your information. You are to enquire whether there be any Indians who claim the lands on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, above the mouth of the Ohio—and if there be any ſuch Indians, you are immediately to take meaſures for holding a treaty with them, and extinguiſhing their claim at leaſt to ſo much of the territory as you find deſcribed in the aforeſaid acts, and in the ſeveral acts of October 22d, 1787, relative to lands on the Miſſiſippi. If you find it cheapeſt and beſt to extinguiſh the claim of thoſe Indians by agreeing to furniſh them annually with a certain allowance in corn, or other proviſions for a term not exceeding ten years, you will contract accordingly.

When you have examined the titles and poſſeſſions of the ſettlers on the Miſſiſippi, in which they are to be confirmed, and given directions for laying out the ſeveral ſquares, which the ſettlers may divide as they ſhall think beſt among themſelves by lot, you are to report the whole of your proceedings to Congreſs.

After you ſhall have diſpatched the ſeveral matters committed to your care on the Miſſiſippi, you will take Poſt St. Vincents on your return, where you are to purſue the meaſures directed to be taken by the act of this day, and report your proceedings accordingly.

MONDAY, *September* 1, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Wingate.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Henry, Mr St. Clair, and Mr. Johnson, to whom were referred an account of Capt. Allen M'Lane, and a letter touching the same, from the commissioner of army accounts,

Resolved, That the accounts of Capt. Allen M'Lane be referred to the commissioner of army accounts, to be settled on the same principles as are all other accounts similarly circumstanced.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Carrington, to whom was referred a memorial of Ann Ledyard, widow of Col. William Ledyard, late an officer in the service of the State of Connecticut,

Resolved, That Ann Ledyard have leave to withdraw her memorial, a compliance with the prayer thereof being inadmissible.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Clark, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Seney, to whom was referred a letter of the 4th August, from his Excellency the Governor of Virginia,

Resolved, That the executive of the state of Virginia be informed, that the act of Congress of the 17th July last was not meant, nor is so to be interpreted, as to infringe any stipulation in the cession made by Virginia to the United States; and that it is not the intention of Congress to take any further measures at present respecting the lands between the Scioto and Little Miami, but to allow a reasonable time for the returns mentioned in the act of Congress aforesaid, and for all other measures which may be requisite for ascertaining and carrying into effect, on fair and liberal principles, the intentions of the parties to the said act of cession.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clark, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Benson, to whom was referred a report of the secretary at war, relative to certain intrusions on the hunting grounds of the Cherokees, Congress agreed to the following proclamation and resolutions:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their commiſſioners duly appointed and authoriſed, did, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, conclude articles of a treaty with all the Cherokees, and among other things ſtipulated and engaged by article fourth, "That the boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds, between the ſaid Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is and ſhall be the following, viz. "Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Teneſee; thence running north-eaſt to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from thoſe running into the Teneſee; thence eaſtwardly along the ſaid ridge to a north-eaſt line to be run, which ſhall ſtrike the river Cumberland, forty-five miles above Naſhville; thence along the ſaid line to the river; thence up the ſaid river to the ford where the Kentucky road croſſes the river; thence to Campbell's line near to Cumberland Gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's Creek on Holſtein; thence to the Chimney-Top Mountain; thence to Camp Creek, near the mouth of Big Lime Stone on Nolichukey; thence a ſoutherly courſe ſix miles to a mountain; thence ſouth to the North-Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian Boundary, and along the ſame ſouth-weſt over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it ſhall ſtrike Tugoloo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the ſouth fork of the Oconee river." And by article fifth, that "If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhould attempt to ſettle on any of the lands weſtward or ſouthward of the ſaid boundary, which were allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having ſettled previouſly to concluding the ſaid treaty, and not removing from the ſame within ſix months after the ratification of the ſaid treaty, ſuch perſon ſhould forfeit the protection of the United States, and that the Indians might puniſh him or not as they pleaſe; provided, that the ſaid fifth article ſhould not extend to the people ſettled between the fork of French Broad and Holſtein rivers, whoſe particular ſituation

ſituation ſhould be tranſmitted to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for their deciſion thereon, which the Indians agreed to abide by." AND WHEREAS it has been repreſented to Congreſs, that ſeveral diſorderly perſons ſettled on the frontiers of North-Carolina, in the vicinity of Chota, have, in open violation of the ſaid treaty, made intruſions upon the ſaid Indian hunting grounds, and committed many unprovoked outrages upon the ſaid Cherokees, who by the ſaid treaty have put themſelves under the protection of the United States, which proceedings are highly injurious and diſreſpectful to the authority of the Union, and it being the firm determination of Congreſs to protect the ſaid Cherokees in their rights, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid treaty; THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, have therefore thought fit to iſſue, and they DO hereby iſſue this their PROCLAMATION, ſtrictly forbidding all ſuch unwarrantable intruſions, and hoſtile proceedings againſt the ſaid Cherokees; and enjoining all thoſe who have ſettled upon the ſaid hunting grounds of the ſaid Cherokees, to depart with their families and effects without loſs of time, as they ſhall anſwer their diſobedience to the injunctions and prohibitions expreſſed in this reſolution at their peril: Provided, that this proclamation ſhall not be conſtrued as requiring the removal of the people ſettled between the fork of French Broad and Holſtein rivers, referred to in the ſaid treaty: Provided alſo, that nothing contained in this proclamation ſhall be conſidered as affecting the territorial claims of the ſtate of North-Carolina. Done, &c.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war be, and he is hereby directed to have a ſufficient number of the troops in the ſervice of the United States, in readineſs to march from the Ohio, to the protection of the Cherokees, whenever Congreſs ſhall direct the ſame; and that he take meaſures for obtaining information of the beſt routes for troops to march from the Ohio to Chota—and for diſperſing among all the white inhabitants ſettled upon or in the vicinity of the hunting grounds ſecured to the Cherokees by the treaty concluded between them and the United States, November 28, 1785, the proclamation of Congreſs of this date.

Reſolved,

Resolved, That copies of the said proclamation, and of these resolutions be transmitted to the executives of Virginia and North-Carolina; and that the said states be and they are hereby requested to use their influence that the said proclamation may have its intended effect, to restore peace and harmony between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokees, and to prevent any further invasions of their respective rights and possessions, and in case Congress shall find it necessary to order troops to the Cherokee towns, to enforce a due observance of the said treaty, that the said states be and they are hereby requested to cooperate with the said troops for enforcing such observance of that treaty.

Resolved, That the papers which have been transmitted to Congress, concerning certain hostilities alledgd to have been committed by John Sevier and others, on the Cherokee Indians at Chota, be referred to the executive of North-Carolina, and that the said executive be and they hereby are earnestly requested to cause enquiry to be made into the said hostilities, and to take measures for having the perpetrators thereof, apprehended and punished.

TUESDAY, *September* 2, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

A motion was made by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Sedgwick, in the words following, viz.

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th day of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a constitution or form of goverment for the people of the United States—Whereupon Congress, on the 28th day of the same September, did resolve unanimously, that the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case—And whereas the constitution so reported by the convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment

eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary thereof—therefore, *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution—that the firſt Wedneſday in February next be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates to vote for a preſident—and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next be the time, and the ſeat of the federal government at that time, the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sedgwick,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	*
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dane	*ay*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Roſs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

A

A motion was then made by Mr. Edwards, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, in the words following:

Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelpia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of February, 1787, did on the 17th day of September, in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a conſtitution or form of government for the people of the United States—Whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th day of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, that the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe—And whereas the conſtitution ſo reported by the convention, and by Congreſs tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary thereof—therefore, *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates to vote for a preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

A motion was made by Mr. Irvine, ſeconded by Mr. Bingham, to amend the motion before the houſe, by inſerting after the word "time," the following words, viz. "and that Lancaſter be the place." And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Bingham,

Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*no*	

New-

New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no.*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 3, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Wingate, and from New-York, Mr. Yates.

On a report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Madiſon, to whom was referred a memorial of John Etwein, of Bethlehem, preſident of the Brethrens ſociety for propagating the goſpel among the heathen,

Whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their ordinance of the 20th May, 1785, among other things ordained, that the towns of Gnaden-hutten, Shoenbrun, and Salem, with lands adjoining to the ſaid towns, be reſerved for the ſole uſe of the Chriſtian Indians, who were formerly ſettled there, or the remains of that ſociety; and by an act of the 27th July, 1787, directed the board of treaſury to except and reſerve out of any contract they might make purſuant to an order of the 23d of the ſame month, a quantity

tity of land around and adjoining to each of the beforementioned towns, amounting in the whole to ten thouſand acres, and ordered the property of the ſaid towns and reſerved lands to be veſted in the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem, in Pennſylvania, or the ſociety of the ſaid brethren for civilizing the Indians, and promoting chriſtianity (or as they are called, The ſociety of the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathen) in truſt and for the uſes expreſſed in the ſaid ordinance, including others, as mentioned in the ſaid act of 27th July, 1787; and whereas it has been agreed that the plat of each of the towns ſhould be eſtimated at 666 2-3 acres, ſo that each town and the reſerved land adjoining ſhall make a tract of four thouſand acres; and whereas the remnant of the ſaid chriſtian Indians are deſirous of returning to their towns as ſpeedily as poſſible, and the United Brethren, to facilitate this without loſs of time, have offered to advance the expences of ſurveying the three tracts, on condition they be repaid either in money or land.

Ordered, That the geographer of the United States, ſurvey or cauſe to be ſurveyed, as ſpeedily as poſſible without interfering with the buſineſs he is ſent to execute, the three tracts of Gnaden-hutten, Shoenbrun, and Salem, on the Muſkingum, including the reſerved land adjoining each of the ſaid towns, and return plats thereof to the board of treaſury, that deeds may be iſſued for the ſame as is mentioned above; and that he alſo ſurvey or cauſe to be ſurveyed, the intermediate ſpaces, if any there be, between the ſaid three tracts, and return plats thereof, with an account of the expence, to the board of treaſury—and that the ſaid board, provided it can be done without infringing any contract they may have already made, convey the ſame to the ſaid United Brethren, or the ſociety of the ſaid brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathen, upon their paying for the ſaid intermediate ſpace or ſpaces when the ſaid ſurvey ſhall be returned by the geographer, at the rate at which ſuch lands are granted to others, and alſo the expences attending the ſurveying and plotting the ſaid ſpaces, deducting the ſum advanced for ſurveying the three tracts, provided, that in caſe any of the abovementioned lands ſhall fall within the ſuppoſed bounds of the million of

acres reſerved for the late army, that the ſaid bounds ſhall be underſtood to extend ſo far to the weſtward as to include the million of acres excluſive of the abovementioned lands.

The motion which was yeſterday made by Mr. Edwards, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, being again moved and read,

A motion was made by Mr. Seney, ſeconded by Mr. Roſs, to amend the ſame, by inſerting the words, "and that the city of Annapolis in the ſtate of Maryland," be the place, immediately after the words "be the time"—And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Seney,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Wingate	*no*	*
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Sedgwick	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dane	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York	Mr. Yates	*no*	*
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Bingham	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Mitchel	*ay*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Roſs	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madiſon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

THURSDAY, *September* 4, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania,

vania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

The motion made by Mr. Edwards, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, being again moved and read, a motion was made by Mr. Tucker, ſeconded by Mr. Huger, that the ſame be poſtponed in order to take up the following, viz.

Whereas after long deliberation on the ſubject of the new conſtitution, ſo far as the agency of Congreſs is required to give it effect, there appears to be a diverſity of ſentiment with reſpect to the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution, which may prevent a ſpeedy and definite deciſion thereon;—and whereas a further delay of the other eſſential parts of this buſineſs might be productive of much national inconvenience, therefore, *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the time for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates and vote for a preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution, at ſuch place as Congreſs ſhall hereafter appoint, or failing ſuch appointment, at the place which ſhall immediately before the laſt mentioned day, be the ſeat of Congreſs.

On the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe abovementioned, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Tucker,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	

Delaware

Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Rofs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madifon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*dd*
	Mr. Baidwin	*no*	

So the queftion was loft.

On the queftion to agree to the motion of Mr. Edwards, as entered on the journal of Tuefday laft, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Huger,

New-Hampfhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maffachufetts	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Ganfevoort	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Yates	*ay*	
New-Jerfey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennfylvania	Mr. Irvine	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Meredith	*no*	
	Mr. Bingham	*no*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Maryland	Mr. Seney	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Rofs	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin,	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Madifon	*no*	
	Mr. Carrington	*no*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	

Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Baldwin	*no*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

On motion,

Ordered, That the election of the board, conſiſting of three commiſſioners, purſuant to the ordinance of the 7th May, 1787, entitled, an ordinance for ſettling accouts between the United States and individual States, be the order of the day for Tueſday next.

On motion of Mr. Clark, ſeconded by Mr. Kearny,

Reſolved, That the duties of pay-maſter general having been united with thoſe of the commiſſioner of army accounts, by an act of Congreſs of the 23d March, 1787, the preſent commiſſioner is entitled by former reſolutions of Congreſs as pay-maſter general, to ſend and receive all letters reſpecting the buſineſs of ſaid offices free of poſtage.

On a report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Madiſon, to whom was referred a motion of the delegates of Pennſylvania :

Whereas it appears that the board of treaſury, in conformity to the act of Congreſs of the 6th June laſt, have entered into a contract with the delegates of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in behalf of the ſaid ſtate, for the tract of land bounded eaſt, agreeably to the ceſſion of Weſtern Territory, by the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, ſouth, by Pennſylvania, north and weſt, by lake Erie,—and whereas the ſaid tract is entirely ſeparated from the other lands of the Weſtern Territory, over which the juriſdiction of the United States extends : And whereas under theſe circumſtances, it will be expedient for the ſtate of Pennſylvania to hold and exerciſe juriſdiction over the tract aforeſaid, therefore,

Reſolved, That the United States do hereby relinquiſh and transfer all their right, title and claim to the government and juriſdiction of the ſaid tract of land, to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, forever. And it is hereby declared and made known, that the laws and public acts of the ſaid ſtate ſhall extend over every part of the ſame tract to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had been originally within the charter bounds of the ſaid ſtate ; provided that the inhabitants of the ſaid tract ſhall be maintained in all the rights and

and privileges which other citizens of the said state of Pennsylvania are now or may hereafter be constitutionally entitled to enjoy.

FRIDAY, *September* 5, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Wingate, Mr. Huger, and Mr. Armstrong, to whom were referred sundry letters and memorials from John Story,

Resolved, That John Story be allowed the sum of six hundred and three dollars and twenty-five ninetieths, in full consideration of all his past services and claims, and that the board of treasury take order to settle with him accordingly.

MONDAY, *September* 8, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold.

TUESDAY, *September* 9, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the election of three commissioners, pursuant to the ordinance of the 7th May, 1787, and the ballots being taken, the two following were elected—

Mr. W. Irvine, having been previously nominated by Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. John Taylor Gilman, having been nominated by Mr. Wingate.

Ordered, That the election of the third be postponed till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 10, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

THURS-

THURSDAY, *September* 11, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

On motion of the delegates of Virginia,

Ordered, That the ſaid delegates have leave to tranſmit to the Executive of the ſaid ſtate, a copy of the report of the board of treaſury, made the 10th inſt. relative to the admiſſion of the books of the treaſurer and auditor, as authentic documents for certain advances of money on account of the United States.

FRIDAY, *September* 12, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

On a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a memorial of Donald Campbell,

Reſolved, That the prayer of the memorial of Donald Campbell, of the 1ſt inſtant, cannot be complied with,

A motion being made by Mr. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. Gilman, in the words following,

Whereas longer delay in executing the previous arrangments neceſſary to put into operation the federal government may produce national injury, *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next be the time for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; and that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time, and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs, the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

A motion was made by Mr. Carrington, ſeconded by Mr. Madiſon, to amend the propoſition by ſtriking out the words "and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs be the place," and by adding "And whereas it is of great importance, that a government, founded on the principles of conciliation and impartial regard to the intereſts and accommodation of the ſeveral parts of the union, ſhould commence in a ſpirit correſponding with theſe principles, and under every circumſtance calculated to prevent jealouſies in one part of the union, of undue bias in the public counſels or meaſures towards another part; and it is conceived that theſe deſirable

purpoſes

purpoſes will be much favoured by the appointment of ſome place for the meeting of the new government more central than the preſent ſeat of Congreſs, and which will at the ſame time be more likely to obviate diſagreeable and injurious diſcuſſions concerning the place moſt fit for the ſeat of federal buſineſs, until a permanent ſeat be eſtabliſhed as provided for by the new conſtitution—*Reſolved*, That be the place for commencing proceedings under the new conſtitution."

On the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gilman,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wingate	*no*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Thatcher	*no*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*no*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*no*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Dayton	*no*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Mitchell	*ay*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*no*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Parker	*no*	
	Mr. Tucker	*no*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*no*	*dd*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So the queſtion was loſt.

A motion was then made by Mr. Kearny, ſeconded by Mr. Mitchell, to ſtrike out the words "and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs the place," and on the queſtion ſhall thoſe words ſtand—the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Mitchell, New-

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
	Mr. Edwards	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware	Mr. Kearny	*no*	*no*
	Mr. Mitchel	*no*	
Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Huger	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Parker	*ay*	
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

The motion being then amended to read as follows—Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a conſtitution for the people of the United States: Whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, "That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe." And whereas the conſtitution ſo reported by the convention, and by Congreſs tranſmit-

ted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary, therefore, *reſolved*, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time, and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

When the queſtion was about to be put, the determination thereof was poſtponed till to-morrow by the ſtate of Delaware.

SATURDAY, *September* 13, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

On the queſtion to agree to the propoſition which was yeſterday poſtponed by the ſtate of Delaware, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gilman,

New-Hampſhire	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wingate	*ay*	
Maſſachuſetts	Mr. Dane	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Connecticut	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Wadſworth	*ay*	
New-York	Mr. Hamilton	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey	Mr. Clark	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Meredith	*ay*	
	Mr. Armſtrong	*ay*	
	Mr. Reid	*ay*	

Virginia

Virginia	Mr. Griffin	*ay*	
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Carrington	*ay*	
	Mr. Lee	*ay*	
South-Carolina	Mr. Parker	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Tucker	*ay*	
Georgia	Mr. Few	*ay*	*ay*
	Mr. Baldwin	*ay*	

So is was reſolved in the affirmative as follows :

Whereas the convention aſſembled in Philadelphia, purſuant to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 21ſt of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the ſame year, report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a conſtitution for the people of the United States ; whereupon Congreſs, on the 28th of the ſame September, did reſolve unanimouſly, " That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe :" And whereas the conſtitution ſo reported by the convention, and by Congreſs tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and ſuch ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congreſs, and are filed in the office of the ſecretary ; therefore,

Reſolved, That the firſt Wedneſday in January next, be the day for appointing electors in the ſeveral ſtates, which before the ſaid day ſhall have ratified the ſaid conſtitution ; that the firſt Wedneſday in February next, be the day for the electors to aſſemble in their reſpective ſtates, and vote for a preſident ; and that the firſt Wedneſday in March next, be the time, and the preſent ſeat of Congreſs the place for commencing proceedings under the ſaid conſtitution.

Congreſs proceeded to the election of the third commiſſioner to form a board purſuant to the ordinance of the 7th May, 1787; and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Abraham Baldwin was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Edwards.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, *September* 15, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

On a report of the commiſſioner for ſettling accounts in the commiſſary's department, to whom was referred a memorial of Jacob Cuyler, late deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes, praying to be relieved from a demand brought againſt him by David Reynolds, for a number of cattle ſaid to have been delivered by the ſaid Reynolds for the uſe of the army,

Reſolved, That no payment or allowance be made to Mr. J. Cuyler, unleſs he produces vouchers for the purchaſe of the cattle.

TUESDAY, *September* 16, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon,

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to paſs proper laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 17, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

THURSDAY *September* 18, 1788.

Six ſtates only attending, namely, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Reid, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, and from South-Carolina, Mr. Parker, the preſident adjourned Congreſs to ten o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *September* 19, 1788.

Six ſtates only attended, namely, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut,

necticut, New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampshire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

MONDAY, *September* 22, 1788.

The same as on Friday.

TUESDAY, *September* 23, 1788.

Five states attended, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, and North-Carolina; and from New-Hampshire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold, from New-Jersey, Mr. Dayton, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, and from South-Carolina, Mr. Parker.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 24, 1788.

Six states attended, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampshire, Mr. Gilman, from New-York, Mr. Yates, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

THURSDAY, *September* 25, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampshire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

FRIDAY, *September*, 26, 1788.

Six states attended, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampshire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Island, Mr. Arnold, from New-Jersey, Mr. Clark, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

MONDAY.

MONDAY, *September* 29. 1788.

Six ſtates attended, namely, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, and from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine.

TUESDAY, *September* 30, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, and from Delaware, Mr. Kearny.

The committee, conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Williamſon, appointed to enquire fully into the department of finance, beg leave to obſerve, that the objects of that department are ſo various and extenſive in their nature, that the time allowed to your committee from their neceſſary buſineſs in Congreſs, would not permit them to proſecute their enquiries in ſuch a manner as to give a minute detail of all the tranſactions of the treaſury board, and thoſe acting under their direction: They have however proceeded as far as their time and other circumſtances would admit, and thereupon report,

That they have particularly examined the receipts and expenditures of the federal treaſury from November 1, 1784, the day on which the late ſuperintendant of finance cloſed his accounts, to the 21ſt of April, 1785, the day on which the board of treaſury commenced their adminiſtration, and from that day to 1ſt April, 1788, comprehending in the whole three years and five months.—In making a ſtatement, the committee have arranged under different heads the foreign and domeſtic receipts and expenditures—indents and ſpecie payments—the firſt and ſecond period of time abovementioned.

The firſt period—Domeſtic receipts and expenditures in ſpecie.

	Dollars.
Nov. 1, 1784, there was in the treaſury	21,986. 72
From Nov. 1, 1784, to April 21, 1785, there was paid into the treaſury by the receivers of taxes	143,648. 34
By the poſt-maſter general	2,000.
On account of the ſale of public ſtores	4,077. 87
Total dollars,	171,713. 13

Expenditures during the ſame period.		
Paid on account of the anticipations of 1,53,896. 11-90ths dollars made by the late ſuperintendant of finance - -	58,065. 38	
In the civil, military, contingent, and Indian departments - - - -	68,357. 80	
April 21, 1785, balance in the treaſury as then ſtated by the board - - -	45,289, 75	
		171,713. 13
The regiſter of the treaſury ſtated that April 21, 1785, there was in the treaſury - - -		45,289. 75
On examining the regiſtry, it appears there was only -		43,605. 20
Error or difference -		1,684. 55

This difference aroſe from the circumſtance that payments were made from the treaſury before, but not entered in the regiſtry till after the 21ſt April, 1785.

Foreign Receipts and Expenditures.

Nov. 1, 1784, the late ſuperintendant of finance ſtated that the anticipations on the funds in Europe were 88,306. 83-90 dollars; that there was a balance due to meſſieurs Willink, Staphorſt and Co. of 7,665. 74-90 dollars; but by a ſtated account received from Holland ſince that period, it appears there was a balance due from the ſaid Meſſrs Willink, Staphorſt and Co. on the 1ſt of November, 1784, of 463,894. 40 dollars, received by them in the months of Auguſt, September and October preceding; this ſum, as well as ſome expenditures in Europe, prior to Nov. 1, 1784, not being included in the accounts of the ſuperintendant, are placed among the receipts and expenditures from Nov. 1, 1784, to April 21, 1785, which ſtand as follows:

Foreign Receipts.

	Dollars.
Nov. 1, 1784, in the hands of Mr. Grand, banker at Paris,	28,040. 54
Received by the commiſſioners of loans in Holland, including the ſum above mentioned, - - - -	600,788. 80
Profit on bills of exchange ſold above par, - -	4,752. 33
Received of Le Couteu & Co. (a debt due from them,) -	3,545. 20
Received of Mr. Dana, (monies returned) - -	13,128. 58
Total, -	650,255. 65

Foreign Expenditures in 1784, *and to* 21*ſt April*, 1785.

Intereſt paid on foreign loans, - -	67,869. 63	
Premiums on ditto, - - - -	48,638. 37	
Debts, ſalaries, &c. paid, - - -	119,825. 7	
		236,333. 17
		413,922. 48

April 21, 1785. Balance in the hands of Mr. Grand, and ſaid commiſſioners, to wit,

In the hands of Mr. Grand. -	17,193. 64	413,922. 48
In the hands of ſaid commiſſioners, -	396,728. 74	

Domeſtic Receipts and Expenditures,

From April, 21, 1785, to April 1, 1788.——INDENTS——
Received by the loan-officers and receivers, to April 1, 1788,

As follows——New-Hampſhire	86,474. 24
Maſſachuſetts	453,046. 25
Connecticut	70,598. 17
New-York	399,359. 11
Pennſylvania	434,265. 70
Delaware	46,264. 14
Virginia	391,131. 23
Dollars, -	1,881,139. 4

Of the above ſum, about 1,100,000 dollars, have been actually received into the federal treaſury, and the reſidue of it remains in the hands of the loan-officers.

Domeſtic Receipts and Expenditures in Specie,

From April 21, 1785, to April 1, 1788.

		DOLLARS.
Receipts from——	New-Hampſhire	12,142. 48
	Maſſachuſetts	29,241. 64
	Rhode-Iſland	454. 5
	Connecticut	46,307. 21
	New-York	196,519. 32
	New-Jerſey	21,620. 65
	Pennſylvania	181,845. 84
	Delaware	20,859. 14
	Maryland	252,817. 24
	Virginia	178,423. 21
	North-Carolina	28,486. 78
	South-Carolina credited for ſupplies in 1782, &c.	27,730. 38
Total received of the ſtates by the loan-officers, &c.		996,448. 44
Stated to have been in the hands of the receivers and loan-officers the 21ſt of April, 1785, the ſum of 18, 578. 39 dollars, but as 741. 53 dollars had been previouſly received of the receivers of taxes in South-Carolina, but not entered in the regiſtry till afterwards, the true ſum in the hands of the receivers and loan-officers on that day was 17,836. 76		17,836. 76
		1,014,285. 30
Received from the receivers and loan-officers during the ſaid period by the treaſurer, &c. - - -		974,660. 16
For new emiſſion money in New-York, Maryland and Virginia - - - - - -		49,761. 40
Several debts recovered - - - -		26,511. 62
Paid into the treaſury by the poſt-maſter general -		11,645. 17
Profit on bills of exchange ſold above par and for a ſtove		8,615. 64
Carried forward		1,071,194. 19

Brought forward		1,071,194. 19
Monies received of the commissioners in Holland		196,232. 84
Received back from Constable, Rucker and Co. being a part of the 316,866. 49 stated as remittance for the payment of foreign interest		34,165. 2
A like sum charged in a former quarter and not applied, which returned to the treasury		10,225.
Balance in the treasury as stated to Congress, April 21, 1785		45,289. 86
Total		1,357,107. 11

Domestic Expenditures in Specie,

From April 21, 1785, to April 1, 1788.

In discharge of the anticipations of the late superintendant of finance	2,367. 41	
In payment of old accounts	77,714. 35	
Allowed to South-Carolina for supplies, in 1782, &c.	27,730. 38	107,812. 24
The Marine		10,835. 77
ARMY. Pay Master General's department	251,821. 36	
Subsistence of the army	123 231. 70	
Quarter Master's department	24 523. 75	
Clothing of the army	31,525. 73	
Military and ordnance stores	14 605	
Hospital department	534 24	
		446 242. 8
Indian department		59 656. 58
Pensions, Annuities and Grants		32 171. 67
Contingencies, including 76. 41-90ths dollars paid to president Wheelock		6,813 35
Allowed Pennsylvania, for payments to invalids		41,810. 84
——Ditto, for taking up British deserters		2.365. 83
Remittances for the payment of foreign interest		316,866. 49
Monies paid in America to the captors of certain prizes captured by Jones		20,772. 55
Whole Expenditures		1 045,347. 79

Foreign Receipts and Expenditures.

	RECEIPTS.	Dollars.
April 21, 1785,	Balance in the hands of Mr. Grand	17,193. 48
	Balance in the hands of the commissioners of loans in Holland	396,728. 58
Received on loans from April 21, 1785, to April 1, 1788,		249,427. 76
Cargoes remitted from America by the late superintendant		26,689. 52
Remittances made from America by the board of treasury		258,971. 46
Monies received in Europe on account of Capt. Jones's captures		20.772. 55
Balances received, &c.		20,104. 46
		989,888. 31
Fraction		5

Foreign Expenditures from 21ſt April, 1785, to 1ſt April, 1788.

	Dollars.
Intereſt paid in Europe from European funds	481,516. 57
Premiums paid on loans,	40,767. 41
Commiſſions on intereſt paid	5,548. 70
Monies remitted to America	196,232. 84
For diſcharge of debts in Europe	25,324. 63
Balance due from de la Lande and Finje, when they failed	43,110. 32
Civil liſt in Europe—as ſalaries, contingent expences, &c.	175,079. 59
Balance due to the United States remaining in the hands of the commiſſioners of loans in Holland, April 1, 1788,	22,307. 80
	989,888. 36.

On a ſtatement of the public Receipts and Expenditures the committee find that on the 1ſt April, 1788, the anticipations upon the public credit made by the board of treaſury, were		20,128. 86
——Ditto, made by the late ſuperintendant of finance		93,463. 22
	Total	113,592. 18
That on the ſame day there were the following ſums ſubject to the order of the commiſſioners of the treaſury	22,307. 80	
In the hands of the loan-officers and late receivers	42,536. 85	

So that the anticipations on that day, did not much exceed the monies ſo ſubject to the orders of the board.

The committee find that ſpecie demands ariſing againſt the treaſury are, in general, ſatisfied with conſiderable punctuality, except thoſe ariſing on account of intereſt, which has become due on the French and Spaniſh loans—Intereſt on theſe loans is much in arrears.

The committee have herewith ſubmitted to Congreſs, general accounts of monies that have been advanced in the department of the commiſſary, quarter-maſter, clothing, marine and hoſpital, marked from No. 1 to 6, incluſive—many of which accounts are ſettled, and others of them are in a fair way to be ſettled, by the officers of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the five departments.

Your committee turning their attention to an act of Congreſs of the 22d May laſt, directing the board of treaſury to call upon all ſuch perſons as had been entruſted with public money, and had neglected to account for the ſame, and ſuch other perſons as may have made partial or vague ſettlements, without producing proper vouchers, were deſirous to obtain a particular ſtatement of the accounts

which

which are in the above predicament; but they are sorry to find that such a detail is too lengthy to be here inserted. Some of those accounts are stated in the file of papers marked *papers respecting unsettled accounts*, which is herewith submitted. From the general aspect of those accounts, your committee are constrained to observe, that there are many strong marks of the want of responsibility or attention in the former transactions respecting the public treasures. No less a sum than 2,102,600 dollars has been advanced to the secret committee of Congress, before 2d August, 1777, and a considerable part of this money remains to be accounted for otherwise than by contracts made with individuals of their own body, while those individuals neglect to account.

Your committee find that other considerable sums have been paid out of the treasury, of which no appropriation is to be found on the public journal of Congress. Several of them remain to be accounted for.

Of the accounts which have been partially settled, or settled without authority, or without proper vouchers, two or three, by reason of their magnitude, have claimed the particular attention of your committee. Their amount is little short of half a million of dollars specie. And tho' by acts of June 14 and 20, 1781, and April 10, 1783, those accounts appear to have claimed the attention of Congress, your committee find that it remains very doubtful to this day whether many of the charges against the United States, which are stated in those accounts, have any solid foundation.

Your committee were desirous to discover in what manner the large sums of money received in France, have been accounted for,—but the subject of this enquiry seems to be involved in darkness.

			Livres.	s.	d.
The amount of the several receipts—is			47,111,859.	12	8
Of this sum there has been sent over or drawn for and expended in America	Livres. 26.246,727.	s. d. 5 5			
Salaries of foreign ministers	1,160,183.				
			27.406,910.	5	5
There remains			19,704,949.	7	3

The documents for the expenditure of this balance have never been produced at the treasury—They must be in France

France if there are any such papers. A full enquiry into the premises now claims the attention of the board of treasury, —Some time must be expended in making the necessary investigation, but the result may be of important service to the United States.

Your committee further report, that the board of treasury, pursuant to an act of Congress, have sold at public vendue, of the first four ranges of townships, the quantity of 150,896 acres, in sections and fractional parts of sections, upon condition that one third of the purchase should be paid down, and the remaining two thirds in three months after the sale; and in case of failure in the last payment, the first to be forfeited. The purchasers were also to pay for the expence of surveying at the rate of one dollar for every 640 acres—the whole of those sales amounted to 176,090. 6 dollars; of which there has been paid into the treasury the whole amount of the purchases with the expence for surveying, except one large purchase amounting to 88,764. 39 dollars, on which only the first payment being one third was paid; by which the whole receipts in the treasury on those sales (including in some instances a small overplus where certificates would not produce the exact sum) amounts as per account marked No. 7, to 117,104. 46 dollars.

The said board have also by order of Congress made a contract with Sargent and Cutler for a tract of land supposed to contain between four and five millions of acres, exclusive of donations for public uses, and lands reserved for the United States, in which contract army rights for bounties in lands, to the amount of one seventh part of the purchase are to be admitted in part of payment; the other parts thereof were stipulated to be paid as follows:

On executing the contract - -	500,000	dollars.
Within one month after the executing the survey	500,000	
At six other payments of 332,192. 30 dollars, each half yearly - - -	1,993,154	
Making in the whole	2,993,154	dollars.

On which contract there was paid into the treasury on the 27th of October last the first payment of 500,000 dollars.

The said board has also agreed to grant to John Cleves Symmes,

Symmes, Esq. one million of acres, on terms nearly similar to the contract with Sargent and Cutler; the sum to be paid on this purchase after deducting the donations and land reserved, will, exclusive of the army rights to be admitted, amount to 571,437. 60 dollars, of which the first payment, or a sum nearly equal thereto is already deposited in the treasury—Wherefore your committee presume the contract will certainly be executed.

The amount of sales of land in the Western Territory to be paid in public securities will then stand as follows:

The amount of sales in the first four ranges of townships -	176,090. 6	
The contract with Sargent and Cutler	2,993,154.	
——Ditto with Mr. Symmes -	571,437. 60	
		DOLLARS.
Amounting in the whole to		3,740,681. 66

The board of treasury are also authorised to sell to Messieurs Flint and Parker one million of acres for the same price, and on the same terms as the sale to Mr. Symmes, excepting that the first payment is not to be made till the Indian title to the premises shall be extinguished; but as this contract has not in any degree been carried into effect, no account is made of it.

From the account of receipts in payment for land, as beforementioned, there appears to be now in the treasury in public securities,

Received on account of sales in the townships -		117,104. 64
Received on the contract with Sargent and Cutler -		500,000.
As the contract with Symmes is not yet executed, the sum by him deposited in the treasury is not taken into the account of receipts - - - - -		
There has also been received from sundry persons, in public securities for debts due to the United States, and by the sale of ordnance stores, as per account marked No. 8, the sum of - - - - -		142,315.
	Amounting to	759,419. 65
Exclusive of the above, there is an engagement for paying in the course of the present month, on account of a debt due to the United States from de la Lande and Finje, in public securities, the sum of - -		36,576. 2

There are also two contracts made by the board of treasury with James Jarvis, the one for coining three hundred tons of copper of the federal standard, to be loaned to the United States, together with an additional quantity of forty-five

ty-five tons, which he was to pay as a premium to the United States for the privilege of coining; no part of this contract hath been fulfilled. A particular ſtatement of this buſineſs, ſo far as relates to the three hundred tons, has lately been reported to Congreſs. It does not appear to your committee that the board were authoriſed to contract for the privilege of coining forty-five tons, as a premium, excluſive of the three hundred mentioned in the act aſt of Congreſs.

The other contract with ſaid Jarvis is for the ſale of a quantity of copper, amounting, as per account, to 71,174 pounds; this the ſaid Jarvis has received at the ſtipulated price of eleven pence farthing, ſterling, per pound, which he contracted to pay in copper coin of the federal ſtandard, on or before the laſt day of Auguſt, 1788, now paſt; of which but a ſmall part has been received. The remainder it is preſumed the board of treaſury will take effectual meaſures to recover as ſoon as poſſible.

The enquiry of your committee has not been confined to the tranſactions of the board of treaſury only, but to others in a ſubordinate ſtation, among which are the loan-officers and commiſſioners for ſettling accounts in the ſeveral ſtates; Upon which enquiry they find that all the preſent loan-officers, except thoſe of South-Carolina and Georgia, have accounted for their receipts of monies and indents from their reſpective ſtates up to the 31ſt of March laſt, but have not made returns of their iſſues of indents for intereſt.

The accounts of the former loan-officers, appointed under the firſt eſtabliſhment of the office, in reſpect to ſettlements, ſtand in the ſeveral ſtates as follows:

New-Hampſhire and *Maſſachuſetts*,	Both ſettled by the commiſſioners for ſettling accounts in the ſeveral ſtates, which having been approved of by the comptroller of the treaſury, the ſame by his orders were entered in the books of the treaſury, and the accounts cloſed.
Rhode-Iſland,	No account received, or return made of any ſettlement.
Connecticut,	Settled by the commiſſioner, but the ſettlement not yet inſpected to be ready for entry in the books.

New-

New-York,	There having been two loan-officers, the accounts of the first were settled by the commissioners of accounts for the northern department, in the year 1786, but not having been approved of by the then board of treasury or the auditor general, the same has not been entered on the books, but remains in the state they were returned to the treasury. The accounts of the other loan-officer have been settled by the late commissioner, but no order has been given for their entry.
New-Jersey,	The accounts have been examined by the commissioner of the state, but not considered as finally settled.
Pennsylvania,	Very extensive accounts not yet examined in any part.
Delaware,	Examined, but not complete for entry.
Maryland,	Settled by the commissioner of the state, but not yet inspected so as to be ready for entry.
Virginia,	The papers of the first loan-officer in this state are alledged to have been lost; the documents respecting his receipts and expenditures, which had been forwarded to the treasury, have been collected, and copies thereof transmitted to the late commissioner of the state; but no settlement appears to have been made. His successor has settled all his transactions with the state commissioner, which settlement is now in the loan-office of that state.
N. Carolina, S. Carolina & Georgia,	Not settled. In the two last states, the principal sums loaned is said to have been appropriated by the respective states in which the same were loaned.

With respect to the commissioners appointed for settling accounts in the several states, no return of books and papers have been made by them, except from the states of

New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Georgia and Pennsylvania. The certificates liquidated and taken up, included in those returns, were lodged in the comptroller's office; but they were not cancelled or otherwise defaced; in this situation they lay neglected, until a number of those taken up in the state of New-York, which were negociable, were feloniously taken away by one of the clerks in the register's office, to which office those papers had been removed upon the dissolution of the comptroller's office; of those certificates, thus stolen, the greater part have since been recovered, but a deficiency of 2,087 dollars and 47 ninetieths of a dollar yet remains. What, or whether any other certificates have been taken away in like manner, is not yet discovered. The above robbery, however, in the opinion of your committee, clearly evinces the impropriety of suffering public securities taken up by the commissioners, or paid into the treasury, to remain as they now are, uncancelled.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 1, 1788.

Congress assembled—Present as yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Williamson;

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they hereby are directed no longer to delay taking measures for immediately cancelling all the public securities now in the treasury paid in discharge of debts due to the United States, by causing a part of the same to be cut out and destroyed in such a manner as to leave the number, amount and names of the persons signing the same, and the person to whom given, and in like manner from time to time to cancel all others when paid into the treasury, in order that such securities may be inspected by and finally destroyed in the presence of a committee of Congress, to be appointed for that purpose at such time as Congress shall direct; and also that the said board take immediate measures for cancelling all the certificates liquidated and taken up by the commissioners in the several states or in any of the public offices, so as to prevent their being fraudulently put in circulation, preserving the last mentioned certificates to be charged in account against the respective officers who issued the same.

On

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Clark, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury, on the accounts of Mr. Caron de Beaumarchais,

Reſolved, That the ſettlement of the accounts of Mr. Caron de Beaumarchais ſaid to have been made by Mr. Silas Deane at Paris, in the month of April, 1781, cannot be deemed binding on the United States, the ſaid Mr. Deane not being veſted with any authority to make ſuch ſettlement.

THURSDAY, *October* 2, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, and from New-Hampſhire Mr. Gilman, from Maſſachuſetts Mr. Otis, from Rhode-Iſland Mr. Arnold, and from Delaware Mr. Kearney.

On a report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Carrington, to whom was referred the petition of brigadier general James Reed,

Reſolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the ſtate of New-Hampſhire to take into conſideration the peculiar ſituation and ſufferings of brigadier general James Reed, and on his producing proper evidence to ſubſtantiate his claim to the penſion of an invalid, to make proviſion for payment thereof out of the ſpecie requiſitions, agreeably to the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 11th of June laſt.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Clark, to whom was referred a letter from the mayor of the city of New-York to the delegates, having reported,

That it appears from the letter referred to them, that the repairs and alterations intended to be made in the buildings in which Congreſs at preſent aſſemble, will render it highly inconvenient for them to continue buſineſs therein—that it will therefore be neceſſary to provide ſome other place for their accommodation. The committee having made enquiry, find no place more proper for this purpoſe than the two apartments now appropriated for the office of foreign affairs. They therefore recommend that the ſaid

apartments be immediately repaired for the reception of Congreſs and the papers of the ſecretary.

Reſolved, That Congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Few, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Carrington, appointed to make full enquiry into the proceedings in the department of war, beg leave to report, and to preſent to the view of Congreſs a ſummary ſtatement of the various branches of the department of war.

1ſt—*Of the troops in ſervice of the United States.*

The troops at preſent in ſervice on the frontiers, were raiſed for three years, in conſequence of the reſolves of Congreſs paſſed April, 1785.

The eſtabliſhment was to conſiſt of the field and company commiſſioned officers, and ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates, to be raiſed agreeably to the proportions ſpecified by the ſtates of Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania; about four hundred recruits were engaged in 1785, and about one hundred and eighty in 1786, and marched to the Ohio, except a ſmall garriſon of an officer, one ſerjeant, and fifteen privates ſtationed at Weſt Point. The further completion of the eſtabliſhment was prevented by a deficiency of the public finances.

Of the non-commiſſioned officers and privates engaged in 1785, about three hundred and fifty-eight remain in ſervice, but are, or ſoon will be entitled to their diſcharge; and thoſe enliſted in 1786, will be entitled to be alſo diſcharged previous to July, 1789.

In order to replace the deficiencies which would ariſe from the expiration of the terms of enliſtment, Congreſs on the 3d of October, 1787, made a proviſion for re-enliſting ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates, and apportioned them on the ſame ſtates which had raiſed the troops in 1785, in order to re-enliſt as many as poſſible of the old ſoldiers.

It appears by information of the ſecretary at war, that the ſtates of Connecticut, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, have fully complied with the acts of Congreſs of the third of October, 1787. But that the late legiſlature of the ſtate of New-York omitted to paſs the neceſſary laws for this purpoſe

purpose, although it is highly probable that the business will be effected early in the first session of the Legislature.

That it appears from the letter of brigadier general Harmar of the 15th of June last, that the officers under his command, have, in consequence of the resolves of the third of October, 1787, re-enlisted one hundred and seventy-one non-commissioned officers and privates. About one hundred and ninety recruits will march from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Connecticut, for the Ohio in the course of the present month, and sixty from Connecticut in August or the beginning of September, amounting to two hundred and fifty new recruits; when these shall arrive on the frontiers the number of troops will be as follows:

Non-commissioned officers and privates having to serve until the year 1789	174
Re-enlisted at the several posts	171
New recruits marched from the states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Connecticut	250
	595

Besides the before recited troops there are in the service, two companies of artillery raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th of October, 1786, and retained in service by the resolve of Congress of the 9th of April, 1787, and a small detachment at West Point of thirteen non-commissioned and privates raised by virtue of the acts of Congress of April, 1785.

These companies of artillery were each completed on the first of May, 1787, to the establishment of seventy non-commissioned officers and privates, but they have been exceedingly reduced by desertion since this period—This unworthy conduct has been induced principally from an inequality in their treatment, they being held in service, while others, enlisted on the same terms, by virtue of the resolves of the 20th of October, 1786, have been discharged, combined also with the irregularity of their payments; both of these companies amount at present only to seventy-one non-commissioned officers and privates. They have served about one half the term for which they were engaged, and have yet to serve about eighteen months.

The

The secretary at war intended to have had them compleated early in the present year, and to have ordered one of them to the frontiers; but money and cloathing could not be obtained in season for this object.

One of the companies is stationed at West-Point, on Hudson's river; and the other at the arsenal at Springfield, on Connecticut river. A garrison at West Point appears to be essential for guarding the valuable public property which is deposited there. Springfield might probably be entrusted to an officer and fifteen non-commissioned and privates.

The time which these companies have to serve is not so great as to justify the filling them up and marching them to the frontiers, unless there should be some pressing demand for the measure. The most economical arrangement would be, to reduce the commissioned officers of one company, and transfer the non-commissioned officers and privates to the other, which would complete the same. To be opposed to this measure is the consideration, how far such a conduct would be politic, as it respects that kind of security of employment so necessary to a due preparation for the proper performance of the duties of an officer. The annual pay and subsistance of one captain and two lieutenants of artillery amount to thirteen hundred and eighty dollars, which would be the saving by the reduction of the officers of one of the companies.

These facts are submitted for the consideration of Congress.

The services of the small detachment at West-Point will soon terminate with their enlistments.

The inspector of the troops has been discharged agreeably to the orders of Congress of the 25th of June.

2d. Of the clothing for the troops.

The troops enlisted in 1785, have already received two complete suits, and most of them have one year's clothing, complete, due to them.

Provision was made for the third year's clothing, but the secretary at war has been constrained to apply it for the recruits, otherwise they could not have been enlisted, good clothing being the greatest inducement for a recruit to enlist into the service.

The board of treasury have advertised for a contract for clothing, and hope to succeed—In which case the old soldiers

diers who have re-enlisted, will receive their third suit in October next. Those of this description who will be discharged, will probably prefer a compensation in money to the clothing.

The troops on the frontiers enlisted in 1786, have also received two suits of clothing, and will, if the board of treasury succeed in their contract, duly receive their third suit.

The two companies of artillery raised in Massachusetts, have received only one year's clothing—they will probably receive their second suit in the ensuing October.

3d—Of the pay of the troops.

The troops have generally been paid up to the first of January, 1787, and the officers have had their subsistence and forage money paid up to the first of April, 1788. Both officers and soldiers appear well satisfied in this respect—But as about two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged during the present year, it will be necessary that the treasury board devise some mode to make them satisfactory payment. The balance due the troops to the first day of July is estimated at sixty-five thousand dollars.

4th—Of the stations occupied by the troops on the frontiers.

FORT FRANKLIN—On French Creek, near to the post formerly called Venango, is a small strong fort with one cannon, was erected in 1787, and garrisoned with one company. The excellent construction and execution of this work reflects honor on the abilities and industry of captain Hart, who garrisons it with his company, and who was his own engineer.

This post was established for the purpose of defending the frontiers of Pennsylvania, which are much exposed by the facility with which the Indians can cross from lake Erie, either to French Creek, or to the Jadaghque lake, and the Conneawango branch, and thence descend the rapid river Allegheny.

FORT PITT—Has only an officer and a few men to receive the supplies and dispatches forwarded to the troops by the secretary at war.

FORT M'INTOSH—Is ordered to be demolished, and a block-house to be erected in lieu thereof a few miles up the Big

Big Beaver Creek, to protect the communication up the ſame, and alſo to cover the country.

FORT HARMAR—At the mouth of Muſkingum, is a well conſtructed fort, with five baſtions and three cannons mounted.

It is at preſent garriſoned with four companies, and is conſidered as head quarters, being conveniently ſituated to reinforce any of the poſts either up or down the river Ohio.

FORT STEUBEN—At the rapids of the Ohio, on the weſt ſide, is a well conſtructed ſmall fort with one cannon, and is garriſoned with a major, and two companies. This poſt is eſtabliſhed to cover the country from the incurſions of the Indians, and it alſo ſerves as a poſt of communication to poſt Vincennes, on the Wabaſh.

POST VINCENNES—On the Wabaſh is a work erected during the year 1787, and has four ſmall braſs cannon. It is garriſoned by a major and two companies.

It is eſtabliſhed to curb the incuſions of the Wabaſh Indians into the Kentucky country and to prevent the uſurpation of the federal lands, the fertility of which has been too ſtrong a temptation to the lawleſs people of the frontiers who poſted themſelves there in force in the year 1786. Brigadier General Harmar, by orders of Congreſs formed an expedition in Auguſt, 1787, for the purpoſe of diſpoſſeſſing them, but previouſly to his arrival moſt of the intruders had abandoned their ſettlement.

5th—Of the diſcipline of the troops.

Ample inſtructions have been repeatedly tranſmitted by the ſecretary at war to the commanding officer, relative to the various objects for which the troops are placed on the frontiers.

The poſts they were to occupy, and the nature of the fortifications to be erected, have been pointed out.

The diſcipline of the troops, and particularly the ſoldierly and habitual vigilance moſt eſpecially neceſſary to be obſerved in ſuch expoſed ſituations have been inculcated and enforced, in the ſtrongeſt terms; as alſo has been, the œconomy eſſential to the various ſtaff departments.

And there are good reaſons to believe, that the numerous and diſtant poſts on the Ohio, and its communications, are well regulated in all reſpects, dependent on the commanding

manding officers; and that the troops practiſe as high a degree of diſcipline, as the nature of the detached ſervice in which they are employed will poſſibly admit.

6th—Of the mode in which the troops are furniſhed with proviſions.

In the year 1785, Mr. James O'Harra made a contract with the board of treaſury for furniſhing the ſeveral poſts on the frontiers with rations, which were to conſiſt of

One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork.
One pound of bread or flour.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of ſalt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of ſoap
One pound of candles } for every 100 rations.

The prices of which, at the ſeveral poſts where the troops were actually ſtationed, were as follows:

At Fort Pitt
M'Intoſh
Harmar } 13 1-2 ninetieths of a dollar.

This contract was performed tolerably well—ſome complaints were made reſpecting particular poſts, but the defects were perhaps inſperably connected with the ſtate of the frontiers and of public affairs.

In 1786, a contract was formed by the board of treaſury for the ſame objects with Meſſieurs Turnbull, Marmie and Co. the articles of the ration to conſiſt of the ſame as the preceding, and the prices thereof,

At Fort Pitt, 10 1-3 ninetieths of a dollar.
M'Intoſh
Harmar } 11 1-2 ditto.

There were ſome ſtipulations for payment by warrants on the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which were paid in the paper currency by the ſaid ſtate when greatly depreciated.—This contract was ill executed, and the mode of payment was aſſigned by the contractors as the reaſon.

In 1787, a contract was formed by the board of treaſury with Mr. James O'Harra, at the prices herein ſtated:

Fort Pitt, - - 9 1-4 ninetieths of a dollar.
M'Intoſh, 10 1-4 ditto.
Harmar, 11 1-4 ditto.

Rapids

Rapids of the Ohio, 13 1-2 ninetieths of a dollar.
Venango, - 14 ditto.

This contract was better executed than any of the former.—The payments were generally made in warrants on New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Maryland.

A new contract has been formed to take effect from the firſt of July of the preſent year, to the end of the year 1789, by Meſſieurs Elliot and Williams, of Maryland, at the following prices—The terms of payment, by warrants on Maryland—

Fort Pitt, -	7	ninetieths of a dollar.
M'Intoſh,		the ſame.
Harmar, -		the ſame.
Rapids of the Ohio,	7 1-2	ninetieths of a dollar.
Poſt Vincennes,	16	ditto.
Venango,	9	ditto

7th—Of the Quarter-maſter's department.

The quarter-maſter's department on the frontiers is arranged on principles highly œconomical and beneficial to the public.

Inſtead of an officer at the head of this department, with his train of attendants, all ſupplies are furniſhed by the contractors of proviſion, who have alſo from time to time contracted with the ſecretary at war, to furniſh all neceſſary articles on the frontiers, which ſhall be required for the troops, on the following principles.

1ſt. No article to be furniſhed, but by an order in writing from the commanding officer of the troops, or the commanding officer of a ſeparate poſt, who ſhall be reſponſible to the ſecretary at war, that only ſuch articles ſhall be ordered, as the ſituation of the troops render indiſpenſably neceſſary.

2d. That for all articles ſo furniſhed, the original bills of parcels ſhall be produced by the contractor, which ſhall be verified upon oath if required.

3d. That no charge ſhall be allowed the contractors which ſhall be deficient in the vouchers, the nature of which are preciſely pointed out.

4th. That for all ſupplies, advances and ſervices rendered in this line, the contractor ſhall have an allowance made

made of five per cent. on the settlement of their account every six months at the treasury.

All necessary articles which are furnished within the states for the troops, are purchased by the secretary at war, without any commission or charge thereon to the public.

This arrangment existed previously to the resolve of Congress for abolishing the quarter-master general's department, July 25, 1785.

8th—Of the supplies to the troops.

There have been forwarded to the frontiers during the present year supplies to the troops, of cloathing, new tents and other articles in the quarter-master's line, and a considerable quantity of ordnance and military stores, agreeably to the invoices thereof lodged in the war office.

The returns on the files of Congress will shew the brass and iron ordnance, and the spare arms and ordnance and military stores on the frontiers.

If these are not so ample as could be wished, yet the state of the public finances will not admit of a further supply at present.

9th—Of the ordnance department.

This branch of the department of war is important and interesting to the Union.

The ordnance, arms, ammunition, and all the numerous appendages and complex apparatus belonging thereto, in possession of the United States, are highly valuable, and require an incessant attention to their preservation.

The places where they are deposited are as follows:—

Providence in Rhode-Island.
Springfield in Massachusetts.
Mohawk River.
West-Point on Hudson's River.
Philadelphia.
New-London, and Manchester, Virginia,
Charleston, South-Carolina.

Besides which there are considerable quantities of shot and shells at the furnaces at which they were cast. The proportions at the respective places are specified in the returns on the files of Congress.

The principal arsenals are at Springfield, West Point, and Philadelphia.

The other places can be considered as only temporary accommodations for the stores, which are to be removed as

W soon

ſoon as permanent arſenals and magazines ſhall be decided on and provided by the United States.

By the information of the ſecretary at war, it appears that the ſtores are well accommodated at Springfield, in wooden buildings, except the magazine, which is an excellent one built of brick, at the public expence, in 1782.

That the powder and ſtores are well accommodated at Weſt-Point; although the buildings, being built of wood, and the materials unſeaſoned, are going faſt to decay.

That the ſtores in Philadelphia are too much diſperſed in different parts of the city, and placed in buildings illy calculated for their reception.

The eſtabliſhment of proper and permanent arſenals and magazines, is an object of high importance, and demands the ſerious attention of the Government of the United States. But as the expence of erecting ſuitable buildings for this purpoſe will be great, it will perhaps be thought adviſable to defer it for the preſent.

The arms at Springfield are new and in excellent order, the ſecretary at war having had the whole taken to pieces, cleaned and placed in racks prepared for the purpoſe.

About five thouſand arms have been repaired at Weſt-Point, and are fit for immediate ſervice—About ten thouſand of the others, are ſuppoſed to be worth repairing, and this neceſſary work is going on at that poſt on a ſmall ſcale. To employ the number of workmen requiſite to effect the buſineſs in one year, would be two expenſive for the public finances. Theſe arms would probably on an average coſt about one dollar and an half each to put them in complete order—Between four and five thouſand arms are in Virginia, the moſt of which require repairs.

The new arms in Philadelphia are in ſuch a ſtate of repair as to need cleaning only. The ſecretary at war has been conſtrained to defer this operation, until a ſuitable building could be obtained, or an arſenal erected, in which ſo to depoſit them that they can be kept eaſily in order.

The powder at Springfield and Weſt-Point, which places include the greateſt quantities in poſſeſſion of the public, is in excellent order—great attention has been annually paid to this article in having it aired, cleaned, proved, well packed, and alſo turned frequently.

The braſs cannon and mortars are and will remain fit for immediate ſervice—But it is to be remarked generally that

no new carriages for the cannon or beds for the mortars have been made since the peace. At Springfield there are a number of new cannon carriages which have never been in service, and also at West-Point there are a number fit for service, but in general the carriages which were left at the close of the war are too defective for use.

This object will require attention when the finances of the Union will admit of replacing the carriages, without which the cannon are of little service.

The ordnance and military stores at the several arsenals are under the charge of store keepers, or deputy commissaries of military stores, at the following rates of pay:

Springfield—One deputy commissary, at 40 dollars per month, - -	480
One assistant, 15 dollars per month,	180
Providence—One store keeper, 8 ditto,	96
West-Point—One deputy commissary, at 40 dollars per month, - -	480
Fort Herkemer—and the *Mohawk river*, one store keeper, at 14. 32-90ths,	172
Philadelphia—One commissary of military stores, at 41. 64-90ths per month,	500
One assistant, 30 dollars per month,	360
New-London and *Manchester*, One deputy commissary	480
	2748

There are also deputy commissaries having the charge of the public property in South-Carolina, and at Carlisle, but they will soon be discharged.

Rents of buildings and West-Point.

For the buildings occupied in Philadelphia, - - -	752. 60-90
ditto, in Virginia,	350
ditto, for the post of West-Point,	400
	1502. 60-90

On the establishment of permanent arsenals and the stores being collected together, the expences arising at any other places will cease.

10—*Of West-Point on Hudson's river, and its dependencies.*

Congress by their resolution of the 3d of August, 1786, directed that this post, together with so much land contiguous thereto as might be deemed necessary to be included within the limits of the garrison, should be purchased of the proprietor by the board of treasury; but this has not been

effected, owing, as the committee has been informed, to the abſence of ſaid proprietor.

Fort Clinton, which is the principal work on the plain, having been ſlightly built for a temporary purpoſe, has decayed in ſuch a manner, that unleſs it ſhould be ſubſtantially repaired, it will ſoon become an heap of rubbiſh, as will alſo moſt of the redoubts which were built of timber.

To repair Fort Clinton with ſtone in a durable manner, would require the ſum of ſix thouſand dollars—and a further ſum of four thouſand dollars would be requiſite to place other neceſſary fortifications and buildings in a proper ſtate.

Theſe circumſtances are ſtated for the conſideration of Congreſs.

11*th*—*Of the Canadian Refugees.*

It appears by information from the ſecretary at war, who has directed the buſineſs ſince the year 1785, that the United States for ſeveral years paſt have been at a great expence in ſupporting many Canadian families who had taken refuge within the State of New-York when the American troops abandoned Canada in the year 1776.

That the remnants of the people of this deſcription were tranſported in 1786, by order of Congreſs, at the public expence, to certain lands on Lake Champlain, granted to them by the ſtate of New-York, and there ſupported with rations of proviſions at the expence of the United States, until the firſt of September, 1787.—That the number ſo ſupplied amounted to about one hundred and ſeventy rations per day.

That by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 12th of October, 1787, one year's further allowance was directed to ſuch of the aged and infirm among the ſaid Canadians as ſhould be unable to make proviſion for themſelves—The rations iſſued under this reſolve amount to forty-five per day.

12*th*—*Of the Indian department.*

The communications reſpecting the Indian departments were directed to be made to the ſecretary at war, by the ordinance of Congreſs of the 7th of Auguſt, 1786.

That it appears from the records of the office, that the ſaid ſecretary has executed the duties ariſing in this department from time to time, and that he has arranged this branch of his duty by itſelf.

13*th*—*Of the Invalids.*

It appears by the information of the ſecretary at war, that the following ſtates only have tranſmitted to the war-office deſcriptive liſts of the invalids, required by the ordinance of Congreſs of June 7, 1785,—to wit, New-Hamp-

shire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia;—a statement whereof, shewing the amount annually paid by each, is hereunto annexed for the information of Congress.

14th—Of the Army Lands.

Agreeably to the directions of Congress of the 22d October, 1787, the secretary at war has had ascertained the claims of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in all the regular lines of the late army, and of most of the independent corps. This has been accomplished by the actual inspection of the muster rolls, and the accounts which have been settled.

The remaining part of this voluminous business is in a train of being completed in a short time.

15—Of the War-Office.

The business of the war-office is conducted by the secretary at war, and three clerks, and a messenger, whose salaries are as follows:—

The secretary at war, - -	2,450
Three clerks, at 450 dollars per an. each,	1,350
Messenger, per annum, - -	150
Dollars,	3,950

The contingent expences of the office for stationary, firing, candles, and necessary conveniencies for the papers, are averaged on the three last last years to amount to about one hundred and seventy-six dollars for each year.

The office of assistant-secretary, whose salary was one thousand dollars per annum, has been discontinued in this office since the commencement of the year 1786.

The accounts of pay and subsistence of the troops are examined and certified at the pay-office, and transmitted to the war-office, on which the secretary at war issues his warrants for the amount on the pay master.

Regular registers are kept in the war-office of all warants so drawn, specifying the objects for which they were granted.

Upon the foregoing statement, your committee beg leave to observe, that having carefully examined every part of it, they are of opinion, that the arrangement of the business is judicious, and that the duties of the office are executed with ability and punctuality, which reflect great honor on the secretary at war.

Your committee think it their duty further to remark, that great care appears to have been taken by the secretary to reduce the expences of his department, as well by dispensing with the office of assistant-secretary formerly at-

tached to it, and which has never been annulled by Congreſs, as by various œconomical arrangements and reforms in the other branches thereof.

MONDAY, *October* 6, 1788.

Six ſtates aſſembled—namely, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from New-York, Mr. Ganſevoort, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, and from Maryland, Mr. Contee.

TUESDAY, *October* 7, 1788.

Three ſtates aſſembled—namely, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, and North-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Otis, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, from Maryland, Mr. Contee, from Virginia, Mr. Griffin, and from South-Carolina, Mr. Parker.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 8, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, and from Maryland, Mr. Contee.

On motion of Mr. Lee, ſeconded by Mr. Armſtrong,

That conſidering the peculiar circumſtances attending the caſe of Muſcoe Livingſton, late a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, in the ſettlement of his accounts,

Reſolved, That the commiſſioner for the marine department adjuſt the ſaid account, any reſolution of Congreſs to the contrary notwithſtanding.

THURSDAY, *October* 9, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as yeſterday.

FRIDAY, *October* 10, 1788.

Congreſs aſſembled—Preſent as before.

On the report of a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Williamſon, and Mr. Madiſon, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Clark, reſpecting the board of commiſſioners, appointed under the ordinance of May 7, 1787.

Reſolved, That the board of commiſſioners appointed purſuant to an ordinance of Congreſs of the 7th of May, 1787, be reſtrained from entering upon the buſineſs of their appointment, or finally determining any matter to them referred by the ſaid ordinance, unleſs all three of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be preſent, any thing in the ſaid ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding. And that ſaid

board of commiſſioners do not meet for the purpoſe of their appointment, until the board of treaſury ſhall have notified to them that the vouchers and accounts to be returned by the diſtrict commiſſioners, are ready for them to act upon.—And the board of treaſury, and the ſeveral commiſſioners then acting under Congreſs are hereby required to attend the ſaid board of commiſſioners when by them requeſted, in order to give them any neceſſary information, and to explain and to ſupport the claims of the Union. And the board of treaſury are alſo required to furniſh the board of commiſſioners with ſuch of the clerks in the offices under the direction of the ſaid board of treaſury, as the ſaid board of commiſſioners may find neceſſary, not exceeding two in number—And that the ſaid board of commiſſioners have the privilege, while in the execution of their office, to ſend and receive letters by poſt free of poſtage.

A motion was made by Mr. Clark, ſecond by Mr. Williamſon, in the words following, viz.—That the ſecretary at war be and he hereby is directed to forbear iſſuing warrants for bounties of land to ſuch of the officers of the late army who have neglected to account for monies by them received as paymaſters of regiments, or for recruiting or other public ſervice, until ſuch officers reſpectively ſhall have ſettled their accounts with the commiſſioner of army accounts, or others legally authoriſed to ſettle the ſame, and have paid the balances that may be found due from them, into the treaſury of the United States, any thing in the land ordinance paſſed the 9th day of July, 1788, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

On the queſtion to agree to the motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Clark.

New-Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman	*ay*	*
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Otis	*no*	dd
	Mr. Thatcher	*ay*	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold	*ay*	*
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	*ay*	dd
	Mr. Edwards	*no*	
New-York,	Mr. Hamilton	*no*	dd
	Mr. Ganſevoort	*ay*	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark	*ay*	ay
	Mr. Dayton	*ay*	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Irvine	*ay*	dd
	Mr. Reid	*no*	
Delaware,	Mr. Kearny	*ay*	*
Maryland,	Mr. Contee	*no*	*

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	*no*	} *dd*
	Mr. Madiſon	*ay*	}
North-Carolina,	Mr. White	*ay*	} *ay*
	Mr. Williamſon	*ay*	}
South-Carolina,	Mr. Tucker	*no*	) *

So the queſtion was loſt.

TUESDAY, *October* 14, 1788.

Two ſtates attended—namely, Maſſachuſetts and New-Jerſey; and from New-Hampſhire Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Huntington, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, from Delaware, Mr. Kearny, from Maryland, Mr. Contee, from Virginia, Mr. Griffin, from North Carolina, Mr. Williamſon, and from South-Carolina, Mr. Parker.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 15, 1788.

Four ſtates attended—namely, Maſſachuſetts, New-Jerſey, Virginia, and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Huntington, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, from Maryland, Mr. Contee, and from North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon.

THURSDAY, *October* 16, 1788.

Two ſtates attended—namely, Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, from New-Jerſey, Mr. Dayton, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, from Maryland, Mr. Contee, from Virginia, Mr. Griffin, and from North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon.

TUESDAY, *October* 21, 1788.

Two ſtates attended—namely, Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina; and from New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman, from Connecticut, Mr. Huntington, from Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, from Maryland, Mr. Contee, from Virginia, Mr. Griffin, and from North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon.

From the day abovementioned to the firſt of November, there attended occaſionally

From New-Hampſhire, Mr. Gilman.
From Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Thatcher.
From Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold.
From Connecticut, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Edwards.
From New-Jerſey, Mr. Dayton.
From Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine.
From Maryland, Mr. Contee.
From Virginia, Mr. Griffin.
From North-Carolina, Mr. Williamſon. And
From South-Carolina, Mr. Huger, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Tucker.

APPENDIX.

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

February 21, 1787.

WHEREAS there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, and of the Legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience hath evinced, that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the state of New-York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution; and such convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these States a firm national government;

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation the Union.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, twelve states appointed delegates to meet in convention, and commissioned them as follow;

STATE

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

An act for appointing deputies from this ſtate to the convention, propoſed to be holden in the city of Philadelphia, in May, 1787, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

WHEREAS in the formation of the federal compact, which frames the bond of union of the American States, it was not poſſible in the infant ſtate of our republic to deviſe a ſyſtem which in the courſe of time and experience, would not manifeſt imperfections, that it would be neceſſary to reform.

And whereas the limited powers, which by the articles of confederation, are veſted in the Congreſs of the United States, have been found far inadequate to the enlarged purpoſes which they were intended to produce. And whereas Congreſs hath, by repeated and moſt urgent repreſentations, endeavored to awaken this and other ſtates of the Union, to a ſenſe of the truly critical and alarming ſituation in which they may inevitably be involved, unleſs timely meaſures be taken to enlarge the powers of Congreſs, that they may be thereby enabled to avert the danger which threaten our exiſtence as a free and independent people. And whereas this ſtate hath been ever deſirous to act upon the liberal ſyſtem of the general good of the United States, without circumſcribing its views to the narrow and ſelfiſh objects of partial convenience; and has been at all times ready to make every conceſſion to the ſafety and happineſs of the whole, which juſtice and ſound policy could vindicate.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court convened, that John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman, and Benjamin Weſt, Eſquires, be and hereby are appointed commiſſioners, they or any two of them, are hereby authoriſed and impowered, as deputies from this ſtate to meet at Philadelphia, ſaid convention, or any other place to which the convention may be adjourned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, there to confer with ſuch deputies as are, or may be appointed by the other

ſtates

ſtates for ſimilar purpoſes, and with them to diſcuſs and decide upon the moſt effectual means to remedy the defects of our federal union, and to procure, and ſecure the enlarged purpoſes which it was intended to effect, and to report ſuch an act, to the United States in Congreſs, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

State of New-Hampſhire. } In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 27, 1787.

The foregoing bill having been read a third time—Voted that it paſs to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence,

JOHN SPARHAWK, Speaker.

In ſenate, the ſame day—This bill having been read a third time—Voted that the ſame be enacted.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Preſident.

Copy examined. (L. S.)

Per JOSEPH PEARSON, Sec'ry.

(L. S.) COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

By His Excellency James Bowdoin, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

To the Honorable Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Eſq'rs, greeting.

WHEREAS Congreſs did on the twenty-firſt day of February, A. D. 1787, reſolve, "That in the opinion of Congreſs it is expedient that on the ſecond Monday in May next, a convention of delegates who ſhall have been appointed by the ſeveral ſtates to be held at Philadelphia, for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of reviſing the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congreſs and the ſeveral legiſlatures, ſuch alterations and proviſions therein, as ſhall, when agreed to in Congreſs and confirmed by the ſtates, render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preſervation of the Union." And whereas the General Court have conſtituted and appointed you their delegates to attend and repreſent this Commonwealth in the ſaid propoſed convention, and have by a reſolution of theirs of the

tenth

tenth of March last, requested me to commission you for that purpose.

Now therefore know ye, that in pursuance of the resolutions aforesaid, I do by these presents, commission you the said Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Esquires, or any three of you, to meet such delegates as may be appointed by the other or any of the other states in the Union, to meet in convention at Philadelphia, at the time and for the purposes aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the public seal of the Commonwealth aforesaid to be hereunto affixed.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, the ninth day of April, A. D. 1787, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

(L. S.) At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in America, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1787.

An act for appointing delegates to meet in a convention of the States to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May instant.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by their act of the twenty-first of February, 1787, have recommended that on the second Monday of May instant, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,

That the Honorable William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Elsworth, Esquires, be and they hereby are appointed delegates to attend the said convention, and are requested to proceed to the city of Philadelphia

phia for that purpoſe without delay; and the ſaid delegates, and in caſe of ſickneſs or accident, ſuch one or more of them as ſhall actually attend the ſaid convention, is and are hereby authoriſed and empowered to repreſent this ſtate therein, and to confer with ſuch delegates appointed by the ſeveral ſtates, for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid act of Congreſs, that may be preſent and duly empowered to act in ſaid convention, and to diſcuſs upon ſuch alterations and proviſions agreeable to the general principles of republican government as they ſhall think proper to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preſervation of the Union; and they are further directed, purſuant to the ſaid act of Congreſs, to report ſuch alterations and proviſions as may be agreed to by a majority of the United States repreſented in convention, to the Congreſs of the United States, and to the General Aſſembly of this State.

A true copy of record,
Examined,
By GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

(L. S.) By His Excellency George Clinton, Eſquire, Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the militia, and Admiral of the navy of the ſame:—

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.

It is by theſe preſents certified, that John M'Keſſon, who has ſubſcribed the annexed copies of reſolutions, is Clerk of the Aſſembly of this State.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the privy ſeal of the ſaid State to be hereunto affixed, this ninth day of May, in the eleventh year of the independence of the ſaid State. GEO. CLINTON.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In ASSEMBLY, February 28, 1787.

A copy of a reſolution of the Honourable the Senate, delivered by Mr. Williams, was read, and is in the words following, viz.

Reſolved,

Resolved, If the Honorable the Assembly concur herein, that three delegates be appointed on the part of this state, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other states respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and to the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several states, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the Union; and that in case of such concurrence, the two Houses of the Legislature, will, on Tuesday next, proceed to nominate and appoint the said delegates, in like manner as is directed by the constitution of this state, for nominating and appointing delegates to Congress.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the honorable the Senate in the said resolution.

In Assembly, *March* 6, 1787.

Resolved, That the Honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, and Alexander Hamilton, and John Lansing, jun. Esquires, be, and they are hereby nominated by this House, delegates on the part of this State, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to concurrent resolutions, of both Houses of the Legislature, on the 28th ultimo.

Resolved, That this House will meet the Honorable the Senate, immediately, at such place as they shall appoint, to compare the lists of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as delegates on the part of this State, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to concurrent resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature, on the 28th ultimo.

Ordered, That Mr. N. Smith deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution, to the Honorable the Senate.

A copy of a resolution of the Honorable the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Vanderbilt, that the Senate will immediately meet this House in the assembly chamber, to compare

pare the lists of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as delegates, pursuant to the resolutions beforementioned.

The honorable the Senate accordingly attended in the assembly chamber, to compare the lists of persons nominated for delegates, as abovementioned.

The list of persons nominated by the honorable the Senate, were the honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, and John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires; and on comparing the lists of the persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, it appeared that the same persons were nominated in both lists—thereupon *resolved*, That the honorable Robert Yates, John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires, be, and they are hereby declared duly nominated and appointed delegates, on the part of this State, to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress, and to the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the Union.

True extracts from the journals of the Assembly,

JOHN M'KESSON, Clerk.

THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

To the honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and John Neilson, Esquires, greeting.

THE Council and Assembly reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, have at a joint meeting, appointed you the said David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and John Neilson, Esquires, or any three of you, commissioners, to meet such commissioners, as have been or may be appointed by the other States in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into

into consideration the state of the Union, as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In testimony whereof the great seal of the State is hereunto affixed——Witness, William Livingston, Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same, at Trenton, the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

(L. S.) To his Excellency William Livingston, and the Honorable Abraham Clark, Esquires, greeting.

THE Council and Assembly reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, have at a joint meeting, appointed you the said William Livingston, and Abraham Clark, Esquires, in conjunction with the honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, and William Patterson, Esquires, or any three of you, commissioners, to meet such commissioners as have been appointed by the other States in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday of this present month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union, as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such other provisions as shall appear to be necessary, to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In testimony whereof the great seal of the State is hereunto affixed—Witness, William Livingston, Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto

thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame, at Burlington, the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of our ſovereignty and independence the eleventh.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

To the Honorable Jonathan Dayton, Eſquire:

THE Council and Aſſembly repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in your integrity, prudence and ability, have at a joint meeting appointed you the ſaid Jonathan Dayton, Eſquire, in conjunction with his Excellency William Livingſton, the honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houſton, William Patterſon, and Abraham Clark, Eſquires, or any three of you, commiſſioners, to meet ſuch commiſſioners as have been appointed by the other States in the Union, at the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the ſtate of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of deviſing ſuch other proviſion as ſhall appear to be neceſſary to render the conſtitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof.

In teſtimony whereof the great ſeal of the State is hereunto affixed—Witneſs, Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſq. Vice-Preſident, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jerſey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the ſame, at Burlington, the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of our ſovereignty and independence the eleventh.

ROBERT L. HOOPER.

By his Honor's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'ry.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.

Sect. 1st. WHEREAS, the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into their serious consideration the representations heretofore made to the Legislatures of the several States in the Union, by the United States in Congress assembled, and also weighing the difficulties under which the confederated States now labour, are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the federal constitution, for the purpose of making such alterations and amendments as the exigencies of our public affairs require. And whereas the Legislature of the State of Virginia have already passed an act of that Commonwealth, empowering certain commissioners to meet at the city of Philadelphia in May next, a convention of commissioners or deputies from the different States; and the Legislature of this State are fully sensible of the important advantages which may be derived to the United States, and every of them, from co-operating with the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the other States of the confederation in the said design.

Sect. 2d. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, and Governeur Morris, Esquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this State to meet in the convention of the deputies of the respective States of North America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the second day of the month of May next; and the said Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson, and Governeur Morris, Esquires, or any four of them, are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this State, with powers to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorised by the other States, to assemble in the said convention at the city aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating

ing on and discussing all such alterations, and further provisions, as may be necessary to render the federal constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such act or acts for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same.

Sect 3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the said deputies hereby nominated, shall happen to die, or to resign his or their said appointment or appointments, the Supreme Executive Council shall be and hereby are empowered and required, to nominate and appoint other person or persons in lieu of him or them so deceased, or who has or have so resigned, which person or persons, from and after such nomination and appointment, shall be and hereby are declared to be vested with the same powers respectively, as any of the deputies nominated and appointed by this act, is vested with by the same: *Provided always,* That the Council are not hereby authorised, nor shall they make any such nomination or appointment, except in vacation and during the recess of the General Assembly of this State.

Signed by order of the House,

(L. S.) THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, December the thirtieth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

I Matthew Irvine, Esquire, master of the rolls for the State of Pennsylvania, do certify the preceding writing to be a true copy (or exemplification) of a certain act of Assembly lodged in my office.

(L. S.) In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the 15th May, A. D. 1787.

MATTHEW IRVINE, M. R.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act appointing deputies to the convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution."

Sect.

Sect. 1*ſt.* WHEREAS by the act to which this act is a ſupplement, certain perſons were appointed as deputies from this State to ſit in the ſaid convention. And whereas it is the deſire of the General Aſſembly, that his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, Preſident of this State ſhould alſo ſit in the ſaid convention as a deputy from this State—therefore,

Sect. 2*d. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted* by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that his Excellency Benjamin Franklin Eſquire, be, and he is hereby appointed and authoriſed to ſit in the ſaid convention as a deputy from this ſtate, in addition to the perſons heretofore appointed; and that he be, and he hereby is inveſted with like powers and authorities as are inveſted in the ſaid deputies or any of them.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

I Matthew Irvine, Eſquire, maſter of the rolls for the State of Pennſylvania, do certify the above to be a true copy (or exemplification) of a ſupplement to a certain act of Aſſembly, which ſupplement is lodged in my office.

(L. S.) In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal of office, the 15th May, A. D. 1787.

MATTHEW IRVINE, M. R.

DELAWARE.

His Excellency Thomas Collins, Eſquire, Preſident, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the Delaware State: To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting,—*Know ye*, that among the (L. S.) laws of the ſaid State, paſſed by the General Aſſembly of the ſame, on the third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, it is thus inrolled:—

In the eleventh year of the independence of the Delaware State:

An

An act appointing deputies from this State to the convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this State are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the federal constitution, and adding thereto such further provisions, as may render the same more adequate to the exigencies of the Union: And whereas the legislature of Virginia have already passed an act of that Commonwealth, appointing and authorising certain commissioners to meet at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, a convention of commissioners or deputies from the different States: And this State being willing and desirous of co-operating with the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the other States in the confederation, in so useful a design.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Delaware, That George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom, Esquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this State to meet in the convention of the deputies of other States, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of May next: And the said George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom, Esquires, or any three of them, are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this State, with powers to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorised by the other States to assemble in the said convention at the city aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act or acts for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, may effectually provide for the same. So always and provided, that such alterations or further provisions, or any of them, do not extend to that part of the fifth article of the confederation of the said States, finally ratified on the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, which declares that, "In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote."

And

And be it enacted, That in case any of the said deputies hereby nominated, shall happen to die, or to resign his or their appointment, the President or Commander in Chief, with the advice of the Privy Council, in the recess of the General Assembly, is hereby authorised to supply such vacancies.

Signed by order of the House of Assembly,
Passed at Dover, } JOHN COOK, Speaker.
February 3, 1787. } Signed by order of the Council.
GEO. CRAGHED, Speaker.

All and singular which premises by the tenor of these presents, I have caused to be exemplified. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the said State to be affixed to these presents, at New-Castle, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

Attest, THOMAS COLLINS.
JA. BOOTH, Secr'y.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An act for the appointment of, and conferring powers in deputies from this State to the federal convention.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the honorable James M'Henry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer, and Luther Martin, Esquires, be appointed and authorised on behalf of this State, to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorised by any other of the United States to assemble in convention at Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the federal system, and to join with them in considering such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States will effectually provide for the same, —and the said deputies, or such of them as shall attend the said

convention, shall have full power to represent this State for the purposes aforesaid; and the said deputies are hereby directed to report the proceedings of the said convention, and any act agreed to therein, to the next session of the General assembly of this State.

By the House of Delegates, May 26, 1787,
Read and assented to.
By order WM. HARWOOD, Clerk.
True copy from the original,
WM. HARWOOD, Clerk. H. D.
By the Senate, May 26, 1787,
Read and assented to,
By order, J. DORSEY, Clerk.
True copy from the original,
J. DORSEY, Clerk Senate.

W. SMALLWOOD.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

General Assembly begun and held at the public buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

An act for appointing deputies from this Commonwealth to a convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.

WHEREAS the commissioners who assembled at Annapolis, on the fourteenth day of September last, for the purpose of devising and reporting the means of enabling Congress to provide effectually for the commercial interests of the United States, have represented the necessity of extending the revision of the federal system to all its defects, and have recommended that deputies for that purpose be appointed by the several legislatures, to meet in convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of May next, a provision which was preferable to a discussion of the subject in Congress, where it might be too much interrupted by the ordinary business before them, and where it would besides be deprived of the valuable

able counſels of ſundry individuals who are diſqualified by the conſtitution or laws of particular States, or reſtrained by peculiar circumſtances from a ſeat in that aſſembly: And whereas the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth taking into view the actual ſituation of the confederacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming repreſentations made from time to time by the United States in Congreſs, particularly in their act of the fifteenth day of February laſt, can no longer doubt that the criſis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the ſolemn queſtion, whether they will by wiſe and magnanimous efforts, reap the juſt fruits of that independence which they have ſo glorioufly acquired, and of that union which they have cemented with ſo much of their common blood, or whether by giving way to unmanly jealouſies and prejudices, or to partial and tranſitory intereſts, they will renounce the auſpicious bleſſings prepared for them by the revolution, and furniſh to its enemies an eventual triumph over thoſe by whoſe virtue and valour it has been accompliſhed: And whereas the ſame noble and extended policy, and the ſame fraternal and affectionate ſentiments which originally determined the citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States in eſtabliſhing a federal government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aſide every inferior conſideration, and to concur in ſuch farther conceſſions and proviſions as may be neceſſary to ſecure the great objects for which that government was inſtituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That ſeven commiſſioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houſes of Aſſembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authoriſed as deputies from this Commonwealth, to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by other States, to aſſemble in convention at Philadelphia as above recommended, and to join with them in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and farther proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union—and in reporting ſuch an act for that purpoſe to the United States in Congreſs, as when agreed to by them,

and

and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates will effectually provide for the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe of the death of any of the ſaid deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the Executive are hereby authoriſed to ſupply ſuch vacancies: And the Governor is requeſted to tranſmit forthwith a copy of this act to the United States in Congreſs, and to the Executives of each of the ſtates in the Union.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Speaker of the Senate.
JOSEPH PRENTIS, Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates.

A true copy from the inrollment,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk H. D.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY the 4th of *December*, 1786.

THE Houſe, according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate to the appointment of ſeven deputies, from this Commonwealth to a convention propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution, and the members having prepared tickets with the names of the perſons to be appointed, and depoſited the ſame in the ballot-boxes, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Matthews, Mr. David Stuart, Mr. George Nicholas, Mr. Richard Lee, Mr. Wills, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Goodall, and Mr. Turberville, were nominated a committee to meet a committee from the Senate in the conference chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot-boxes, and report to the Houſe on whom the majority of the votes ſhould fall. The committee then withdrew, and after ſome time returned into the Houſe, and reported that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate in the conference chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot-boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madiſon, George Maſon, and George Wythe, Eſquires.

Extract from the journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk Houſe Delegates.

Atteſt. JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk H. D.

IN THE HOUSE OF SENATORS.

MONDAY, the 4th of *December*, 1788.

THE Senate, according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Houſe of Delegates, to the appointment of ſeven deputies from this Commonwealth to a convention propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution; and the members having prepared tickets, with the names of the perſons to be appointed, and depoſited the ſame in the ballot-boxes, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Nelſon, and Mr. Lee, were nominated a committee to meet a committee from the Houſe of Delegates in the conference chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot-boxes, and report to the Houſe on whom the majority of votes ſhould fall.—The committee then withdrew, and after ſome time returned into the Houſe and reported, that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Houſe of Delegates in the conference chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot-boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madiſon, George Maſon, and George Wythe, Eſquires.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk H. D.

Atteſt. H. BROOK, Clerk.

(L. S.) VIRGINIA, *to wit*:

I do hereby certify and make known, to all whom it may concern, That John Beckley, Eſquire, is Clerk of the Houſe of Delegates, for this Commonwealth, and the proper officer for atteſting the proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Commonwealth, and that full faith and credit ought to be given to all things atteſted by the ſaid John Beckley, Eſquire, by virtue of his office aforeſaid.

Given under my hand, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and under the ſeal thereof, at Richmond, this fourth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

VIRGINIA,

(L. S.) VIRGINIA, *to wit*.

I do hereby certify, That Patrick Henry, Eſquire, one of the ſeven commiſſioners, appointed by joint ballot of both Houſes of Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, authoriſed as a deputy therefrom, to meet ſuch deputies as might be appointed and authoriſed by other ſtates to aſſemble in Philadelphia, and to join with them in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and further proviſions, as might be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting ſuch an act for that purpoſe to the United States in Congreſs, as when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the ſeveral States, might effectually provide for the ſame, did decline his appointment aforeſaid; and thereupon in purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Commonwealth, entitled, "An act for appointing deputies from this Commonwealth to a convention propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution,"—I do hereby with the advice of the Council of State, ſupply the ſaid vacancy by nominating James M'Clurg, Eſquire, a deputy for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Given under my hand as Governor of the ſaid Commonwealth, and under the ſeal thereof, this ſecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Hon. Alexander Martin Eſquire, greeting.

WHEREAS our General Aſſembly, in their late ſeſſion, holden at Fayette-Ville, by adjournment, in the month of January laſt, did by joint ballot of the Senate and Houſe of Commons, elect Richard Caſwell, Alexander Martin, William Richardſon Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Eſquires, deputies to attend a convention of delegates from the ſeveral United States of America, propoſed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution. We

We do therefore by these presents, nominate, commissionate, and appoint you the said Alexander Martin, one of the deputies for and in our behalf, to meet with our other deputies at Philadelphia, on the first day of May next, and with them or any two of them, to confer with such deputies as may have been or shall be appointed by the other states, for the purpose aforesaid: To hold, exercise and enjoy the appointment aforesaid, with all powers, authorities and emoluments to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, you conforming, in every instance, to the act of our said Assembly under which you are appointed.

Witness, Richard Caswell, Esquire, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Kinston, the 24th day of February, in the eleventh year of our independence, A. D. 1787.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his Excellency's command,
WINSTON CASWELL, P. Sec'ry. (L. S.)

THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Hon. William Richardson Davie, Esq. greeting.

WHEREAS our General Assembly in their late session, holden at Fayette-Ville, by adjournment, in the month of January last, did by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Commons, elect Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Esquires, deputies to attend a convention of delegates from the several United States of America, proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.

We do therefore, by these presents, nominate, commissionate and appoint you the said William Richardson Davie, one of the deputies for and in our behalf, to meet with our other deputies at Philadelphia, on the first day of May next, and with them or any two of them to confer with such deputies as may have been or shall be appointed by the other states for the purposes aforesaid: To hold, exercise and enjoy the said appointment, with all powers, authorities and emoluments to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, you conforming, in every instance, to the act of our said Assembly under which you are appointed.

Witness,

Witneſs, Richard Caſwell, Eſquire, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our great ſeal, at Kinſton, the 24th day of February, in the eleventh year of our independence, Anno Dom. 1787.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his Excellency's command,
WINSTON CASWELL, P. Sec'ry. (L. S.)

THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight, Eſquire, greeting.

WHEREAS our General Aſſembly in their late ſeſſion, holden at Fayette-Ville, by adjournment, in the month of January laſt, did elect you the ſaid Richard Dobbs Spaight, with Richard Caſwell, Alexander Martin, William Richardſon Davie, and Willie Jones, Eſquires, deputies to attend a convention of delegates from the ſeveral United States of America, propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

We do therefore, by theſe preſents nominate, commiſſionate and appoint you the ſaid Richard Dobbs Spaight, one of the deputies for and in behalf of us to meet with our other deputies at Philadelphia, on the firſt day of May next, and with them or any two of them to confer with ſuch deputies as may have been or ſhall be appointed by the other States for the purpoſes aforeſaid: To hold, exerciſe and enjoy the ſaid appointment, with all powers, authorities and emoluments to the ſame incident and belonging, or in anywiſe appertaining,—you conforming in every inſtance, to the act of our ſaid Aſſembly under which you are appointed.

Witneſs, Richard Caſwell, Eſquire, our Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our great ſeal, at Kinſton, the 14th day of April, in the eleventh year of our independence, Anno Dom. 1787.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his Excellency's command,
WINSTON CASWELL, P. Sec'ry. (L. S.)

STATE

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

His Excellency Richard Caſwell, Eſquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforeſaid.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State, paſſed the ſixth day of January laſt, entitled, "An act for appointing deputies from this State to a convention propoſed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution,"—among other things it is enacted, "That five commiſſioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houſes of Aſſembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authoriſed as deputies from this State, to meet at Philadelphia, on the firſt day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with ſuch deputies as may be appointed by the other States for ſimilar purpoſes, and with them to diſcuſs and decide upon the moſt effectual means to remove the defects of our federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purpoſes which it was intended to effect; and that they report ſuch an act to the General Aſſembly of this State, as when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the ſame,"—And it is by the ſaid act further enacted, "That in caſe of the death or reſignation of any of the deputies, or of their declining their appointments, His Excellency the Governor for the time being, is hereby authoriſed to ſupply ſuch vacancies." And whereas in conſequence of the ſaid act, Richard Caſwell, Alexander Martin, William Richardſon Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Eſquires, were by joint ballot of the two Houſes of Aſſembly, elected deputies for the purpoſes aforeſaid: and whereas the ſaid Richard Caſwell hath reſigned his ſaid appointment as one of the deputies aforeſaid—

Now know ye, That I have appointed, and by theſe preſents do appoint the honorable William Blount, Eſquire, one of the deputies to repreſent this State in the convention aforeſaid, in the room and ſtead of the aforeſaid Richard Caſwell, hereby giving and granting to the ſaid William Blount, the ſame powers, privileges and emoluments which

the

the said Richard Caswell would have been vested with or entitled to, had he continued in the appointment aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Kinston, the 23d day of April Anno Dom. 1788, and in the eleventh year of American independence.

RICH. CASWELL

By his Excellency's command, (L. S.)
WINSTON CASWELL, P. Sec'ry.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

His Excellency Richard Caswell, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the said State, passed the sixth day of January last, entitled, "An act for appointing deputies from this State to a convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution,"—among other things it is enacted, "That five commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorised as deputies from this State to meet at Philadelphia, on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such deputies as may be appointed by the other States for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our federal Union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect, and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this State, as when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same." And it is by the said act further enacted, "That in case of the death or resignation of any of the deputies, or their declining their appointments, His Excellency the Governor for the time being, is hereby authorised to supply such vacancies.

And whereas in consequence of the said act, Richard Caswell, Alexander Martin, William Richardson Davie, Richard

ard Dobbs Spaight, and Willie Jones, Eſquires, were by joint ballot of the two Houſes of Aſſembly elected deputies for the purpoſes aforeſaid.—And whereas the ſaid Willie Jones hath declined his appointment as one of the deputies aforeſaid—

Now know ye, That I have appointed, and by theſe preſents do appoint the honorable Hugh Williamſon, Eſquire, one of the deputies to repreſent this State in the convention aforeſaid, in the room and ſtead of the aforeſaid Willie Jones, hereby giving and granting to the ſaid Hugh Williamſon the ſame powers, privileges and emoluments which the ſaid Willie Jones would have been veſted with and entitled to, had he acted under the appointment aforeſaid.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the State, at Kinſton, the third day of April, Anno Dom. 1787, and in the eleventh year of American independence.

RICH. CASWELL.

By his Excellency's command,
DALLAM CASWELL, Pro. Sec'ry. (L. S.)

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency Thomas Pinckney, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforeſaid.

To the Honorable John Rutledge, Eſquire, greeting.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me veſted, by the Legiſlature of this State, in their act paſſed the eighth day of March laſt, I do hereby commiſſion you the ſaid John Rutledge, as one of the deputies appointed from this State, to meet ſuch deputies or commiſſioners as may be appointed and authoriſed by other of the United States to aſſemble in conventi on, at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as ſoon thereafter as may be, and to join with ſuch deputies or commiſſioners, (they being duly authoriſed and empowered) in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations, clauſes, articles and proviſions, as may be thought neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution entirely adequate to the actual ſituation and future good government

vernment of the Confederated States, and that you, together with the ſaid deputies or commiſſioners, or a majority of them who ſhall be preſent, (provided the State be not repreſented by leſs than two) do join in reporting ſuch an act to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the ſeveral States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the State, in the city of Charleſton, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his Excellency's command,
PETER FRENEAU, Sec'ry. (L. S.)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, Eſquire, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforeſaid.

To the Honorable Charles Pinckney, Eſquire, Greeting.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me veſted by the legiſlature of this State, in their act paſſed the eighth day of March laſt, I do hereby commiſſion you the ſaid Charles Pinckney, as one of the deputies appointed from this State to meet ſuch deputies or commiſſioners as may be appointed and authoriſed by other of the United States, to aſſemble in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as ſoon thereafter as may be, and to join with ſuch deputies or commiſſioners (they being duly authoriſed and empowered) in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations, clauſes, articles and proviſions, as may be thought neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution entirely adequate to the actual ſituation and future good government of the Confederated States, and that you together with the ſaid deputies or commiſſioners, or a majority of them who ſhall be preſent (provided the State be not repreſented by leſs than two) do join in reporting ſuch an act to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and

confirmed by the ſeveral States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the State, in the city of Charleſton, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his Excellency's command,
PETER FRENEAU, Sec'ry. (L. S.)

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforeſaid.

To the honorable Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Eſquire, greeting.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me veſted by the Legiſlature of this State, in their act paſſed the eighth day of March laſt, I do hereby commiſſion you the ſaid Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, as one of the deputies appointed from this State, to meet ſuch deputies or commiſſioners as may be appointed and authoriſed by other of the United States to aſſemble in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as ſoon thereafter as may be, and to join with ſuch deputies or commiſſioners (they being duly authoriſed and empowered) in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations, clauſes, articles and proviſions, as may be thought neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution entirely adequate to the actual ſituation and future good government of the Confederated States, and that you, together with the ſaid deputies or commiſſioners, or a majority of them who ſhall be preſent (provided the State be not repreſented by leſs than two) do join in reporting ſuch an act, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the ſeveral States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the State, in the city of Charleſton, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and

and

and eighty-seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his Excellency's command, (L. S.)
PETER FRENEAU, Sec'ry.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To the Honorable Pierce Butler, Esquire, greeting.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Legislature of this State, in their act passed the eighth day of March last, I do hereby commission you the said Pierce Butler, as one of the deputies appointed from this State, to meet such deputies or commissioners as may be appointed or authorised by other of the United States, to assemble in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the month of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and to join with such deputies or commissioners (they being duly authorised and empowered) in devising and discussing all such alterations, clauses, articles and provisions as may be thought necessary to render the federal constitution entirely adequate to the actual situation and future good government of the Confederated States, and that you together with the said deputies or commissioners, or a majority of them who shall be present (provided the State be not represented by less than two) do join in reporting such an act, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when approved and agreed to by them, and duly ratified and confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the exigencies of the Union.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, in the city of Charleston, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eleventh.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

By his Excellency's command, (L. S.)
PETER FRENEAU, Sec'ry.

GEORGIA,

GEORGIA.

By the honorable George Mathews, Eſquire, Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid State aforeſaid.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

KNOW YE, That John Milton, Eſquire, who hath certified the annexed copy of an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for the appointment of deputies from this ſtate for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution,"—is ſecretary of the ſaid ſtate, in whoſe office the archives of the ſame are depoſited—Therefore, all due faith, credit and authority, are and ought to be had and given the ſame.

GEO. MATHEWS. (L. S.)

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and cauſed the great ſeal of the ſaid State to be put and affixed, at Auguſta, this twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of our ſovereignty and independence the eleventh.

By his Honor's command,

J. MILTON.

An Ordinance for the appointment of deputies from this State for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

Be it ordained, By the repreſentatives of the freemen of the State of Georgia in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Pierce, George Walton, William Houſtoun, and Nathaniel Pendleton, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby appointed commiſſioners, who, or any two or more of them are hereby authoriſed as deputies from this State to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by other States to aſſemble in convention at Philadelphia, and to join with them in deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and farther proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting ſuch an act for that purpoſe to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral States, will effectually

fectually provide for the ſame.—In caſe of the death of any of the ſaid deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the Executive are hereby authoriſed to ſupply ſuch vacancies.

By order of the Houſe,

(Signed.) WM. GIBBONS, Speaker.

Auguſta, the 10th February, 1787.

GEORGIA,

Secretary's Office.

The above is a true copy from the original ordinance depoſited in my office.

J. MILTON, Sec'ry.

Auguſta, 24th April, 1787.

The State of Georgia by the Grace of God, free, ſovereign and independent.

To the Honorable William Few, Eſquire.

WHEREAS you the ſaid William Few, are in and by an ordinance of the General Aſſembly of our ſaid State, nominated and appointed a deputy to repreſent the ſame in a convention of the United States to be aſſembled at Philadelphia, for the purpoſes of deviſing and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations and farther proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union.

You are therefore hereby commiſſioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the ſaid ordinance.

Witneſs our truſty and well beloved George Mathews, Eſquire, our Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our great ſeal, at Auguſta, this ſeventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of our ſovereignty and independence the eleventh.

(L. S.) GEO. MATHEWS.

By his Honor's command,

J. MILTON, Sec'ry.

The

The State of Georgia by the Grace of God, free, sovereign and independent.

To the Honorable William Pierce, Esquire.

WHEREAS you the said William Pierce, are in and by an ordinance of the General Assembly of our said State nominated and appointed a deputy to represent the same in a convention of the United States to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purposes of devising and discussing all such alterations and farther provisions as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the union.

GEO. MATHEWS. (L. S.)

You are therefore hereby commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said ordinance.

Witness our trusty and well beloved George Mathews, Esquire, our Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Augusta, this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

By his Honor's command,
J. MILTON, Sec'ry.

The State of Georgia by the Grace of God, free, sovereign and independent.

To the Honorable William Houstoun, Esquire.

WHEREAS you the said William Houstoun, are in and by an ordinance of the General Assembly of our said State, nominated and appointed a deputy to represent the same in a convention of the United States to be assembled at Philadelphia, for the purposes of devising and discussing all such alterations and farther provisions as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union.

GEO. MATHEWS. (L. S.)

You are therefore hereby commissioned to proceed on the duties required of you in virtue of the said ordinance.

Witness our trusty and well beloved George Mathews, Esquire, our Captain-General, Governor and Commander

mander in Chief, under his hand and our great seal, at Augusta, this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

By his Honor's command,
J. MILTON, Sec'ry.

In pursuance of the foregoing powers, the delegates met in convention at Philadelphia, at the time appointed, and on the 17th September, 1787, agreed to the following constitution, which they transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled, together with a resolution and letter of the same date as follows:

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of three

years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New-Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York ſix, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the Executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one-third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the ſenate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The Senate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident *pro tempore*, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof: but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing Senators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its procedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, exepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one-fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall

without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every

Every order, reſolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be re-paſſed by two-thirds of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes:

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures:

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States:

To eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt-roads:

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries:

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court:

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land or naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions:

To

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:——And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:

States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:——

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: But no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and

and certify, and tranſmit ſealed to the ſeat of the government of the United States, directed to the Preſident of the Senate. The Preſident of the Senate ſhall, in the preſence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes ſhall then be counted. The perſon having the greateſt number of votes ſhall be the Preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have ſuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall immediately chuſe by ballot one of them for Preſident; and if no perſon have a majority, then from the five higheſt on the liſt the ſaid Houſe ſhall in like manner chuſe the Preſident. But in chuſing the Preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by ſtates, the repreſentation from each ſtate having one vote; a quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two-thirds of the ſtates, and a majority of all the ſtates ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. In every caſe, after the choice of the Preſident, the perſon having the greateſt number of votes of the electors ſhall be the Vice-Preſident. But if there ſhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate ſhall chuſe from them by ballot the Vice-Preſident.

The Congreſs may determine the time of chuſing the electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of Preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the Preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the Vice-Preſident, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation, or inability, both of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as Preſident, and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a Preſident ſhall be elected.

The

The Preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall neither be encreaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation :——

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully "execute the office of Preſident of the United States, and "will to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect and "defend the conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The Preſident ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral ſtates, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, judges of the ſupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers, as they think proper in the Preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The Preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the Senate, by granting commiſſions which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment,

adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive ambaſſadors and other public miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4 The Preſident, Vice-Preſident and all civil officers of the United States ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior court, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates, between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, between citizens of different ſtates, between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign ſtates, citizens or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the ſtate where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any ſtate, the trial ſhall be at

ſuch

ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States, ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each ſtate to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each ſtate ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates.

A perſon charged in any ſtate with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another ſtate, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the ſtate from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the ſtate having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one ſtate, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labor, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New ſtates may be admitted by the Congreſs into this Union; but no new ſtate ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other ſtate; nor any ſtate be formed by the junction of two or more ſtates, or parts of ſtates, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the ſtates concerned as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and

nothing in this conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ſtate.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in this Union a Republican form of Government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive (when the legiſlature cannot be convened) againſt domeſtic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congreſs, whenever two thirds of both Houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or, on the application of the legiſlatures of two-thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this conſtitution, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral ſtates, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt article; and that no ſtate, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution, as under the confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives before mentioned, and the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever

ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine ſtates, ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the ſtates ſo ratifying the ſame.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous conſent of the States preſent, the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelvth. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampſhire,	John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.
Maſſachuſetts,	Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.
Connecticut,	William Samuel Johnſon, Roger Sherman.
New-York,	Alexander Hamilton.
New-Jerſey,	William Livingſton, David Brearly, William Patterſon, Jonathan Dayton.
Pennſylvania,	Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Jared Ingerſoll, James Wilſon, Gouverneur Morris.
Delaware,	George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jun. John Dickinſon, Richard Baſſett, Jacob Broom.
Maryland,	James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carrol.
Virginia,	John Blair, James Madiſon, Junior.

North-Carolina,	William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamſon,
South-Carolina,	John Rutledge, Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.
Georgia,	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Atteſt. WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION,

MONDAY, *September* 17, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Mr. *Hamilton* from New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

RESOLVED,

THAT that the preceding Conſtitution be laid before the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it ſhould afterwards be ſubmitted to a Convention of Delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification; and that each Convention aſſenting to, and ratifying the ſame, ſhould give notice thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as ſoon as the Conventions of nine ſtates ſhall have ratified this Conſtitution, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhould fix a day on which electors ſhould be appointed by the ſtates which ſhall have ratified the ſame, and a day on which the electors ſhould aſſemble to vote for the Preſident, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Conſtitution. That after ſuch publication the electors ſhould be appointed, and the ſenators and repreſentatives elected: That the electors ſhould meet on the day fixed for the election of the Preſident, and ſhould tranſmit their votes certified, ſigned, ſealed and directed, as the Conſtitution requires, to the ſecretary of the

the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that the ſenators and repreſentatives ſhould convene at the time and place aſſigned; that the ſenators ſhould appoint a preſident of the ſenate, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving, opening and counting the votes for Preſident; and, that after he ſhall be choſen, the Congreſs, together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this conſtitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honor to ſubmit to the conſideration of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that Conſtitution which has appeared to us the moſt adviſable.

The friends of our country have long ſeen and deſired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correſpondent executive and judicial authorities ſhould be fully and effectually veſted in the general government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating ſuch extenſive truſt to one body of men is evident—Hence reſults the neceſſity of a different organization.

It is obviouſly impracticable in the federal government of theſe States, to ſecure all rights of independent ſovereignty to each, and yet provide for the intereſt and ſafety of all—Individuals entering into ſociety, muſt give up a ſhare of liberty to preſerve the reſt. The magnitude of the ſacrifice muſt depend as well on ſituation and circumſtance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with preciſion the line between thoſe rights which muſt be ſurrendered, and thoſe which may be reſerved; and on the preſent occaſion this difficulty was encreaſed by a difference among the ſeveral States as to their ſituation, extent, habits, and particular intereſts.

In all our deliberations on this ſubject, we kept ſteadily in our view, that which appears to us the greateſt intereſt of

of every true American, the conſolidation of our Union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply impreſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution, which we now preſent, is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and conceſſion which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtleſs conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country ſo dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our moſt ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect,
We have the honor to be
SIR,
Your Excellency's moſt
Obedient and humble Servants.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.
By unanimous Order of the Convention.
His Excellency
The Preſident of Congreſs.

UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

FRIDAY, September 28, 1787.

PRESENT, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and from Maryland Mr. Roſs.

Congreſs having received the report of the Convention lately aſſembled in Philadelphia.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe.

The ſtates having accordingly paſſed acts for ſeverally calling conventions, and the conſtitution being ſubmitted to them, the ratifications thereof were tranſmitted to Congreſs as follows:

DELAWARE.

WE the deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in convention met, having taken into our ſerious conſideration the federal conſtitution propoſed and agreed upon by the deputies of the United States in a general convention held at the city of Philadelphia, on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, Have approved, aſſented to, ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpoſe, for and in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, fully, freely, and entirely approve of, aſſent to, ratify and confirm the ſaid conſtitution.

Done in convention at Dover, this ſeventh day of December, in the year aforeſaid, and in the year of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth—In teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

Suſſex County.	*Kent County.*	*Newcaſtle County.*
John Ingram,	Nicholas Ridgely,	James Latimer, *Preſident*,
John Jones,	Richard Smith,	James Black,
William Moore,	George Fruitt,	John James,
William Hall,	Richard Baſſett,	Gunning Bedford, Sen.
Thomas Laws,	James Sykes,	Kenſey Johns,
Iſaac Cooper,	Allen M'Lean,	Thomas Watſon,
Woodman Storkley,	Daniel Cummins, Sen.	Solomon Maxwell,
John Laws,	Joſeph Barker,	Nicholas Way,
Thomas Evans,	Edward White,	Thomas Duff,
Iſrael Holland.	George Manove.	Gunning Bedford, Jun.

(L. S.) To all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

I Thomas Collins, Preſident of the Delaware State, do hereby certify, that the above inſtrument of writing is a true copy of the original ratification of the federal conſtitution by the convention of the Delaware State, which original ratification is now in my poſſeſſion. In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the Delaware State to be hereunto annexed.

THOMAS COLLINS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Name of the People of Pennſylvania.

BE IT KNOWN unto all men, that WE the delegates of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general convention aſſembled, HAVE aſſented to, and ratified, and by theſe preſents DO, in the name and by the authority of the ſame people, and for ourſelves, aſſent to, and ratify the foregoing conſtitution for the United States of America. Done in convention at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth— In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Preſident.

George Latimer,
Benjamin Ruſh,
Hilary Baker,
James Wilſon,
Thomas M'Kean,
To. Macpherſon,
John Hunn,
George Gray,
Samuel Aſhmead,
Enoch Edwards,
Henry Wynkoop,
John Barclay,
Thomas Yardley,
Abraham Stout,
Thomas Bull,
Anthony Wayne,
William Gibbons,
Richard Downing,
Thomas Cheney,
John Hannum,
Stephen Chambers,
Robert Coleman,
Sebaſtian Graff,
John Hubley,
Jaſper Yeates,
Henry Slagle,
Thomas Campbell,
Thomas Hartley,
David Grier,
John Black,
Benjamin Pedan,
John Arndt,
Stephen Balliet,
Joſeph Horſefield,
David Daſhler,
William Wilſon,
John Boyd,
Thomas Scott,
John Nevill,
John Alliſon,
Jonathan Roberts,
John Richards,
James Morris,
Timothy Pickering,
Benjamin Elliot.

Atteſt. JAMES CAMPBELL, Sec'ry.

NEW-

NEW-JERSEY.

IN convention of the State of New-Jerſey.—WHEREAS a convention of delegates from the following States, viz. New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, met at Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of deliberating on, and forming a conſtitution for the United States of America, finiſhed their ſeſſion on the ſeventeenth day of September laſt, and reported to Congreſs the form which they had agreed upon, in the words following, viz. [See the conſtitution.]

AND WHEREAS, Congreſs on the twenty-eighth day of September laſt, unanimouſly did reſolve, "That the ſaid report, with the reſolutions and letter accompanying the ſame, be tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, in order to be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates, choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, in conformity to the reſolves of the convention made and provided in that caſe."

"AND WHEREAS, the legiſlature of this State did on the twenty-ninth day of October laſt reſolve in the words following, viz. "Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to meet in their reſpective counties on the fourth Tueſday in November next, at the ſeveral places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, to chooſe three ſuitable perſons to ſerve as delegates from each county in a ſtate convention, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned, and that the ſame be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations preſcribed for conducting ſuch elections."

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in ſtate convention, do aſſemble and meet together on the ſecond Tueſday in December next, at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, then and there to take into conſideration the aforeſaid conſtitution; and if approved of by them, finally to ratify the ſame, in behalf and on the part of this ſtate; and make report thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity with the reſolutions thereto annexed."

Resolved, That the sheriffs of the respective counties of this state shall be, and they are hereby required to give as timely notice as may be, by advertisements, to the people of their counties, of the time, place and purpose of holding elections as aforesaid."

AND WHEREAS, the legislature of this State did also on the first day of November last, make and pass the following act, viz. "An act to authorise the people of this state to meet in convention, deliberate upon, agree to, and ratify the constitution of the United States, proposed by the late general convention.—*Be it enacted* by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the people thereof, by their delegates, to meet in convention, to deliberate upon, and if approved of by them, to ratify the constitution for the United States, proposed by the general convention, held at Philadelphia, and every act, matter and clause therein contained, conformably to the resolutions of the legislature, passed the twenty-ninth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, any law, usage or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That WE the delegates of the State of New-Jersey, chosen by the people thereof for the purposes aforesaid, having maturely deliberated on, and considered the aforesaid proposed constitution, do hereby for and on the behalf of the people of the said State of New-Jersey, agree to, ratify and confirm the same and every part thereof.

DONE IN CONVENTION by the unanimous consent of the members present, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth—In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN STEVENS, President,
and delegate from the county of Hunterdon.

County of Cape May, { Jesse Hand, Jeremiah Eldridge, Matthew Willdin.

Hunterdon, { David Brearly, Joshua Corshon.

Morris,	William Windes, William Woodhull, John Jacob Faeſch.
Cumberland,	David Potter, Jonathan Bowen, Eli Elmer.
Suſſex,	Robert Ogden, Thomas Anderſon, Robert Hoops.
Bergen,	John Fell, Peter Zobriſkie, Cornelius Hennion.
Eſſex,	John Chetwood, Samuel Hay, David Crane.
Middleſex,	John Neilſon, John Beatty, Benjamin Manning.
Monmouth,	Eliſha Lawrence, Samuel Breeſe, William Crawford.
Somerſet,	John Witherſpoon, Jacob R. Hardenberg, Frederick Frelinghuyſen.
Burlington,	Thomas Reynolds, Geo. Anderſon, Joſhua M. Wallace.
Glouceſter,	Richard Howell, Andrew Hunter, Benjamin Whitall.
Salem,	Whitten Cripps, Edmund Wetherby.

Atteſt. SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Sec'ry.

CONNECTICUT.

In the Name of the People of the State of Connecticut:

WE the delegates of the people of ſaid State in general convention aſſembled, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature in October laſt, HAVE aſſented to and ratified

tified, and by theſe preſents DO aſſent to, ratify and adopt the conſtitution reported by the convention of delegates in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, for the United States of America.

DONE in convention this 9th day of January, A. D. 1788.—In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands.

MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Preſident.

Jeremiah Wadſworth,
Jeſſe Root,
Iſaac Lee,
Selah Hart,
Zebulon Peck, Jun.
Eliſha Pitkin,
Eraſtus Wolcott,
John Watſon,
John Treadwell,
William Judd,
Joſeph Moſely,
Wait Goodrich,
John Curtiſs,
Aſa Barns,
Stephen Mix Mitchell,
John Cheſter,
Oliver Elſworth,
Roger Newberry,
Roger Sherman,
Pierpont Edwards,
Samel Beach,
Daniel Holbrook,
John Holbrook,
Gideon Buckingham,
Lewis Mallet, Jun.
Joſeph Hopkins,
John Welton,
Richard Law,
Amaſa Learned,
Samuel Huntington,
Jedediah Huntington,
Iſaac Huntington,
Robert Robbins,
DanielFoot,
Eli Hyde,
Joſeph Woodbridge,
Stephen Billings,
Andrew Lee,
William Noyes,
Joſhua Raymond, Jun.
Jeremiah Halſey,
Wheeler Coit,
Charles Phelps,
Nathaniel Minor,
Jonathan Sturges,
Thaddeus Burr,
Eliſha Whittelſey,
Joſeph Moſs White,
Amos Mead,
Jabez Fitch,
Nehemiah Beardſley,
James Potter,
John Chandler,
John Beach,
Hezekiah Rogers,
Lemuel Sanford,
William Heron,
Philip Burr Bradley,
Nathan Danchy,
James Davenport,
John Davenport, Jun.
William Samuel Johnſon,
Eliſha Mills,
Eliphalet Dyer,
Jedediah Elderkin,
Simeon Smith,

Hendrick Dow,
Seth Paine,
Aſa Witter,
Moſes Cleaveland,
Samſon Howe,
William Danielſon,
William Williams,
James Bradford,
Joſhua Dunlap,
Daniel Learned,
Moſes Campbell,
Benjamin Dow,
Oliver Wolcott,
Jedediah Strong,
Moſes Hawley,
Charles Burrall,
Nathan Hale,
Daniel Miles,
Aſaph Hall,
Iſaac Burnham,
John Wilder,
Mark Prindle,
Jedediah Hubbel,
Aaron Auſtin,
Samuel Canfield,
Daniel Everitt,
Hezekiah Fitch,
Joſhua Porter,
Benjamin Hinman,
Epaphras Sheldon,
Eleazer Curtiſs,
John Whittleſey,
Dan. Nath. Brinſmade,
Thomas Fenn,
David Smith,
Robert M'Cune,
Daniel Sherman,
Samuel Orton,
Aſher Miller,
Samuel H. Parſons,
Ebenezer White,
Hezekiah Goodrich,
Dyer Throop,
Jabez Chapman,
Cornelius Higgins,
Hezekiah Brainard,
Theophilus Morgan,
Hezekiah Lane,
William Hart,
Samuel Shipman,
Jeremiah Weſt,
Samuel Chapman,
Ichabod Warner,
Samuel Carver,
Jeremiah Ripley,
Ephraim Root,
John Phelps,
Iſaac Foot,
Abijah Seſſions,
Caleb Holt,
Seth Crocker.

State of Connecticut, ſs. Hartford, January ninth, Anno Domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. The foregoing ratification was agreed to, and ſigned as above, by one hundred and twenty-eight, and diſſented to by forty delegates in convention, which is a majority of eighty-eight. Certified by

MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Preſident.

Teſte. JEDEDIAH STRONG, Sec'ry.

COM-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts—February 6th, 1788.

THE Convention having impartially diſcuſſed, and fully conſidered the conſtitution for the United States of America, reported to Congreſs by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to us by a reſolution of the General Court of the ſaid Commonwealth, paſſed the twenty-fifth day of October laſt paſt, and acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodneſs of the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe in affording the people of the United States, in the courſe of his Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or ſurprize, of entering into an explicit and ſolemn compact with each other, by aſſenting to and ratifying a new conſtitution, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity, DO in the name and in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution for the United States of America.

And as it is the opinion of this convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the federal government—The convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations and proviſions be introduced into the ſaid conſtitution.

Firſt. That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expreſſly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates to be by them exerciſed.

Secondly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of the repreſentatives amounts to two hundred.

Thirdly. That Congreſs do not exerciſe the powers veſted in them by the fourth ſection of the firſt article, but in caſes when a ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make the regulations

gulations therein mentioned, or ſhall make regulations ſubverſive of the rights of the people to a free and equal repreſentation in Congreſs, agreeably to the conſtitution.

Fourthly. That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies, nor then until Congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſition, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlatures of the ſtates ſhall think beſt, and in ſuch caſe if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, from the time of payment, preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

Fifthly. That Congreſs erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

Sixthly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he be firſt indicted by a grand jury, except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Seventhly. The ſupreme judicial federal court ſhall have no juriſdiction of cauſes between citizens of different ſtates, unleſs the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the realty or perſonalty, be of the value of three thouſand dollars at the leaſt—nor ſhall the federal judicial powers extend to any actions between citizens of different ſtates, where the matter in diſpute, whether it concerns the realty or perſonalty, is not of the value of fifteen hundred dollars at the leaſt.

Eighthly. In civil actions between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties or either of them requeſt it.

Ninthly. Congreſs ſhall at no time conſent that any perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States ſhall accept of a title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

And the convention do, in the name and in behalf of the people

ple of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their representatives in Congress at all times, until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of the said constitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article.

And that the United States in Congress assembled may have due notice of the assent and ratification of the said constitution by this convention, it is *Resolved*, That the assent and ratification aforesaid be engrossed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforesaid, and with this resolution, and that his Excellency John Hancock, Esquire, President, and the Honorable William Cushing, Esquire, Vice-President of this convention, transmit the same, countersigned by the secretary of the convention, under their hands and seals to the United States in Congress assembled.

JOHN HANCOCK, President,
WILLIAM CUSHING, Vice-President.

GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Sec'ry.

PURSUANT to the resolution aforesaid, WE the President and Vice-President above named, DO hereby transmit to the United States in Congress assembled, the same resolution, with the above assent and ratification of the constitution aforesaid, for the United States, and the recommendation and injunction above specified.

IN WITNESS whereof, WE have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Boston, in the Commonwealth aforesaid, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK, President. (L. S.)
WM. CUSHING, Vice President. (L. S.)

STATE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

IN CONVENTION,

WEDNESDAY, January the second, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS the form of a constitution for the government of the United States of America, was, on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, agreed upon and reported to Congress by the deputies of the said United States convened in Philadelphia, which said constitution is written in the words following, to wit;

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled did, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, *Resolve unanimously*,—"That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case."

AND WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Georgia, did, on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in pursuance of the above recited resolution of Congress,

Resolve, That a convention be elected on the day of the next general election, and in the same manner as representatives are elected; and that the said convention consist of not more than three members from each county—and that the said convention should meet at Augusta, on the fourth Tuesday in December then next, and as soon thereafter as convenient, proceed to consider the said report, letter and resolutions, and to adopt or reject any part or the whole thereof.

NOW KNOW YE, That WE, the delegates of the people of the State of Georgia in convention met, pursuant to the resolutions of the legislature aforesaid, having taken into our serious consideration the said constitution, HAVE assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents DO, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by

the people of the ſaid State for that purpoſe, for, and in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, fully and entirely aſſent to, ratify and adopt the ſaid conſtitution.

DONE in convention, at Auguſta, in the ſaid State, on the ſecond day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the twelfth—In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

JOHN WEREAT, Preſident,
and Delegate for the county of Richmond.

W. Stephens,	Chatham.
Joſeph Haberſham,	
Jenhim Davis,	Effingham.
N. Brownſon,	
Edward Telfair,	Burke.
H. Todd,	
William Few,	Richmond,
James M'Niel,	
Geo. Matthews,	Wilkes.
Flor. Sullivan,	
John King,	
James Powell,	Liberty.
John Elliott,	
James Maxwell,	
George Handley,	Glynn.
Chriſtopher Hillary,	
J. Milton,	
Henry Oſborne,	Camden.
James Seagrove,	
Jacob Weed,	
Jared Irwin,	Waſhington.
John Rutherford,	
Robert Chriſtmas,	Greene.
Thomas Daniell,	
R. Middleton,	

MARY-

MARYLAND.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland—28th April, 1788.

WE the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland, having fully conſidered the conſtitution of the United States of America, reported to Congreſs by the convention of deputies from the United States of America, held in Philadelphia, on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, of which the annexed is a copy, and ſubmitted to us by a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, in November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, DO, for ourſelves, and in the name and on the behalf of the people of this State, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

GEO. PLATER, Preſident.

Richard Barnes,
Charles Chilton,
N. Lewis Sewall,
William Tilghman,
Donaldſon Yeates,
Iſaac Perkins,
William Granger,
Joſeph Wilkinſon,
Charles Graham,
John Cheſley, Jun.
W. Smith,
G. R. Brown,
J. Parnham,
Zeph. Turner,
Michael Jenifer Stone,
R. Goldſborough, Jun.
Edward Lloyd,
John Stevens,
George Gale,
Henry Waggaman,
John Stewart,
John Gale,
N. Hammond,
Daniel Sullivan,
James Shaw,
Jos. Gilpin,
H. Hollingſworth,
James Gordon Heron,
Samuel Evans,
Fielder Bowie,
Oſb. Sprigg,
Benjamin Hall,
George Digges,
Nicholas Carrole,
A. C. Hanſon,
James Tilghman,
John Seney,
James Hollyday,
William Hemſley,
Peter Chaille,
James Martin,
William Morris,
John Done,
Thomas Johnſon,
Thomas S. Lee,
Richard Potts,

Abraham

Abraham Few,
William Paca,
J. Richardſon,
William Richardſon,
Matt. Driver,
Peter Edmonſon,
James M'Henry,
John Coulter,
Thomas Sprigg,
John Stull,
Moſes Rawlings,
Henry Shryock,
Thomas Cramphin,
Richard Thomas,
William Deakins, Jun.
Ben. Edwards.

Atteſt. WM. HARWOOD, Clk.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

IN CONVENTION of the People of the State of South-Carolina, by their repreſentatives, held in the city of Charleſton, on Monday, the twelfth day of May, and continued by divers adjournments to Friday, the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight, and in the twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

The convention having maturely conſidered the conſtitution, or form of government, reported to Congreſs by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to them by a reſolution of the legiſlature of this State, paſſed the ſeventeenth and eighteenth days of February laſt, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to the people of the ſaid United States, and their poſterity—DO, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, hereby aſſent to, and ratify the ſaid conſtitution.

DONE in convention, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident. (L. S.)

Atteſt. JOHN SANFORD DART, Sec'ry.

(L. S.)

AND WHEREAS it is eſſential to the preſervation of the rights reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, and the freedom of

the people, under the operations of a general government, that the right of prescribing the manner, time, and places of holding the elections to the federal legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several states: This convention doth declare, that the same ought to remain to all posterity, a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the general government, except in cases where the legislatures of the states shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfil the same, according to the tenor of the said constitution.

This convention doth also declare, That no section or paragraph of the said constitution, warrants a construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them, and vested in the general government of the union.

Resolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, *but* where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise, are insufficient for the public exigencies, *nor then until* Congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions; and in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition.

Resolved, That the third section of the sixth article ought to be amended, by inserting the word "other," between the words "no," and "religious."

Resolved, That it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this state in the general government, to exert their utmost abilities and influence, to effect an alteration of the constitution, conformably to the aforegoing resolutions.

DONE in convention, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, President. (L. S.)

Attest. JOHN SANFORD DART, Sec'ry.

(L. S.)

STATE

STATE of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

IN CONVENTION of the Delegates of the People of the State of New-Hampſhire—June the twenty-firſt, 1788.

THE Convention having impartially diſcuſſed, and fully conſidered the conſtitution for the United States of America, reported to Congreſs by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to us by a reſolution of the General Court of ſaid State, paſſed the fourteenth day of December laſt paſt, and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodneſs of the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe, in affording the people of the United States, in the courſe of his Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or ſurprize, of entering into an explicit and ſolemn compact with each other, by aſſenting to and ratifying a new conſtitution, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity—DO, in the name and behalf of the People of the State of New-Hampſhire, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution, for the United States of America. And as it is the opinion of this convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the ſaid conſtitution, would remove the fears and quiet the apprehenſions of many of the good people of this State, and more effectually guard againſt an undue adminiſtration of the federal government—The convention do therefore recommend, that the following alterations and proviſions be introduced into the ſaid conſtitution.

Firſt. That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expreſſly and particularly delegated by the aforeſaid conſtitution, are reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates to be by them exerciſed.

Secondly. That there ſhall be one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons according to the cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amount to two hundred.

Thirdly. That Congreſs do not exerciſe the powers veſted in them by the fourth ſection of the firſt article, but in caſes

caſes when a ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make the regulations therein mentioned, or ſhall make regulations ſubverſive of the rights of the people to a free and equal repreſentation in Congreſs—Nor ſhall Congreſs in any caſe make regulations contrary to a free and equal repreſentation.

Fourthly. That Congreſs do not lay direct taxes but when the money ariſing from impoſt, exciſe, and their other reſources, are inſufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon the ſtates, to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſition, agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall think beſt, and in ſuch caſe if any ſtate ſhall neglect, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with the intereſt thereon at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment, preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

Fifthly. That Congreſs ſhall erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

Sixthly. That no perſon ſhall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous puniſhment, or loſs of life, until he firſt be indicted by a grand jury, except in ſuch caſes as may ariſe in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

Seventhly. All common law caſes between citizens of different ſtates, ſhall be commenced in the common law courts of the reſpective ſtates, and no appeal ſhall be allowed to the federal court, in ſuch caſes, unleſs the ſum or value of the thing in controverſy amount to three thouſand dollars.

Eighthly. In civil actions between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by jury, if the parties or either of them requeſt it.

Ninthly. Congreſs ſhall at no time conſent that any perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept any title of nobility, or any other title or office, from any king, prince, or foreign ſtate.

Tenth. That no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up in time of peace, unleſs with the conſent of three-fourths of the members

members of each branch of Congreſs, nor ſhall ſoldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houſes, without the conſent of the owners.

Eleventh. Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion, or to infringe the rights of conſcience.

Twelfth. Congreſs ſhall never diſarm any citizen, unleſs ſuch as are or have been in actual rebellion.

And the Convention DO, in the name and in behalf of the People of this State, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs, at all times until the alterations and proviſions aforeſaid have been conſidered agreeably to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions, in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article.

And that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled may have due notice of the aſſent and ratification of the ſaid conſtitution by this convention, it is *Reſolved*, That the aſſent and ratification aforeſaid be engroſſed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforeſaid, and with this reſolution, and that John Sullivan, Eſquire, Preſident of the convention, and John Langdon, Eſquire, Preſident of the State, tranſmit the ſame, counterſigned by the Secretary of Convention, and the Secretary of the State, under their hands and ſeals, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Preſ. of the Conv. (L. S.)

JOHN LANGDON, Preſ. of the State. (L. S.)

By Order,

JOHN CALF, Sec'ry of Convention.

JOSEPH PEARSON, Sec'ry of State.

VIRGINIA, *to wit*:

WE, the Delegates of the People of Virginia, duly elected in purſuance of a recommendation from the General Aſſembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely inveſtigated and diſcuſſed the proceedings of the federal

federal convention, and being prepared as well as the moſt mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon—DO, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the conſtitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be reſumed by them, whenſoever the ſame ſhall be perverted to their injury or oppreſſion, and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will: That therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, reſtrained, or modified, by the Congreſs, by the ſenate, or houſe of repreſentatives, acting in any capacity, by the preſident, or any department, or officer of the United States, except in thoſe inſtances in which power is given by the conſtitution for thoſe purpoſes: And that among other eſſential rights, the liberty of conſcience, and of the preſs, cannot be cancelled, abridged, reſtrained, or modified, by any authority of the United States. With theſe impreſſions, with a ſolemn appeal to the ſearcher of hearts, for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction that whatſoever imperfections may exiſt in the conſtitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode preſcribed therein, than to bring the union into danger, by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification—We the ſaid delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do, by theſe preſents, aſſent to and ratify the conſtitution recommended on the ſeventeenth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, by the federal convention, for the government of the United States, hereby announcing to all thoſe whom it may concern, that the ſaid conſtitution is binding upon the ſaid people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following. [See conſtitution.]

Done in convention, this twenty-ſixth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By Order of the Convention,

EDM. PENDLETON, Preſident. (L. S.)

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS agreed to in convention, as neceſſary to the propoſed conſtitution of government

for the United States, recommended to the consideration of the Congress which shall first assemble under the said constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof—videlicet :

That there be a declaration or bill of rights, asserting and securing from encroachment, the essential and unalienable rights of the people, in some such manner as the following :

First. That there are certain natural rights, of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. *Second.* That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people ; that magistrates, therefore, are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them. *Third.* That government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people ; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. *Fourth.* That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services, which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, or any other public office to be hereditary. *Fifth.* That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people, and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections ; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the constitution of government, and the laws shall direct. *Sixth.* That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage : and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be set, rated

or

levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good. *Seventh*. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised. *Eighth*. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence, and be allowed counsel in his favor, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and naval forces:)—nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself. *Ninth*. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, liberties, privileges, or franchises, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land. *Tenth*. That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is intitled to a remedy, to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed. *Eleventh*. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable. *Twelfth*. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust. *Thirteenth*. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. *Fourteenth*. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers and his property; "all warrants, therefore, to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property," without information upon oath (or affirmation of

of a perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any ſuſpected perſon, without ſpecially naming or deſcribing the place or perſon, are dangerous and ought not to be granted. *Fifteenth.* That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together to conſult for the common good, or to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances. *Sixteenth.* That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; that the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated. *Seventeenth.* That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate. That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumſtances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all caſes the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to and governed by the civil power. *Eighteenth.* That no ſoldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war in ſuch manner only as the laws direct. *Nineteenth.* That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, ought to be exempted, upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead. *Twentieth.* That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural, and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience, and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favored or eſtabliſhed by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BODY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Firſt. That each ſtate in the union ſhall reſpectively retain every power, juriſdiction, and right, which is not by this

this conſtitution delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the departments of the federal government. *Second.* That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand according to the enumeration or cenſus mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number ſhall be continued or encreaſed as the Congreſs ſhall direct, upon the principles fixed by the conſtitution by apportioning the repreſentatives of each ſtate to ſome greater number of people from time to time as population encreaſes. *Third.* When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, they ſhall immediately inform the executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate, according to the cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed; and if the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and exciſes laid by Congreſs ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate. *Fourth.* That the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected. *Fifth.* That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in very year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy. *Sixth.* That a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year. *Seventh.* That no commercial treaty ſhall be ratified without the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the ſenate; and no treaty, ceding, contracting, reſtraining or ſuſpending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them or their, or any of their rights or claims to fiſhing in the American ſeas, or navigating the American rivers, ſhall be but in caſes of the moſt urgent and extreme neceſſity, nor ſhall any ſuch treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively. *Eighth.* That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, ſhall be paſſed without the conſent of two-thirds of the members

bers preſent in both houſes. *Ninth.* That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members preſent in both houſes. *Tenth.* That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war. *Eleventh.* That each ſtate reſpectively, ſhall have the power to provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining its own militia, whenſoever Congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, except when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion, or rebellion; and when not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject only to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhments as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own ſtate. *Twelfth.* That the excluſive power of legiſlation given to Congreſs over the federal town, and its adjacent diſtrict, and other places purchaſed or to be purchaſed by Congreſs of any of the ſtates, ſhall extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good government thereof. *Thirteenth.* That no perſon ſhall be capable of being preſident of the United States for more than eight years in any term of ſixteen years. *Fourteenth.* That the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch courts of admiralty as Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh in any of the different ſtates: The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under treaties made, or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates; and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates. In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction; in all other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction as to matters of law only; except in caſes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, in which the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as

to

to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution; except in disputes between states about their territory, disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the United States. *Fifteenth.* That in criminal prosecutions no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury. *Sixteenth.* That Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same. *Seventeenth.* That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress. But that they may be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise as inserted merely for greater caution. *Eighteenth.* That the laws ascertaining the compensation to senators and representatives for their services, be postponed in their operation, until after the election of representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof; that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject. *Nineteenth.* That some tribunal other than the senate be provided for trying impeachments of senators. *Twentieth.* That the salary of a judge shall not be encreased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress. And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, enjoin it upon their representatives in Congress, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the foregoing alterations and provisions, in the manner provided by the fifth article of the said constitution; and in all Congressional laws to be passed in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of those amendments as far as the said constitution will admit.

Done in convention, this twenty-ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By Order of the Convention,

EDM. PENDLETON, Preſident. (L. S.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

WE the delegates of the people of the State of New-York, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely conſidered the conſtitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, (a copy whereof precedes theſe preſents) and having alſo ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the preſent ſituation of the United States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally veſted in and conſequently derived from the people, and that government is inſtituted by them for their common intereſt, protection and ſecurity.

That the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs, are eſſential rights which every government ought to reſpect and preſerve.

That the powers of government may be reaſſumed by the people, whenſoever it ſhall become neceſſary to their happineſs; that every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by the ſaid conſtitution clearly delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their reſpective ſtate governments, to whom they may have granted the ſame; and that thoſe clauſes in the ſaid conſtitution, which declare, that Congreſs ſhall not have or exerciſe certain powers, do not imply that Congreſs is entitled to any powers not given by the ſaid conſtitution; but ſuch clauſes are to be conſtrued either as exceptions to certain ſpecified powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

That

That the people have an equal, natural, and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to exercise their religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that no religious sect or society ought to be favored or established by law in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people *capable of bearing arms*, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state.

That the militia should not be subject to martial law, except in time of war, rebellion, or insurrection.

That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity, and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power.

That in time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when, on account of public danger, the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

That excessive bail ought not to be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land and naval forces, and of the militia when in actual service, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment or indictment by a grand jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes cognizable by the judiciary of the

United States; and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no person can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of such jury. But in cases of crimes not committed within any county of any of the United States, and in cases of crimes committed within any county in which a general insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in such county as the Congress shall by law direct; which county in the two cases last mentioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance of council for his defence, and should not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property; and therefore, that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath or affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants, (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives, and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an election of the president and vice-president, so that no officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as president, in case of

the

the removal, death, reſignation or inability of the preſident and vice preſident, can in any caſe continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the laſt preſident and vice-preſident were elected.

That nothing contained in the ſaid conſtitution, is to be conſtrued to prevent the legiſlature of any ſtate from paſſing laws at its diſcretion, from time to time, to divide ſuch ſtate into convenient diſtricts, and to apportion its repreſentatives to, and amongſt ſuch diſtricts.

That the prohibition contained in the ſaid conſtitution, againſt *ex poſt facto* laws, extends only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in cauſes, determinable according to the courſe of the common law, ought to be by writ of error, and not otherwiſe.

That the judicial power of the United States, in caſes in which a ſtate may be a party, does not extend to criminal proſecutions, or to authoriſe any ſuit, by any perſon againſt a ſtate.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controverſies between citizens of the ſame ſtate, claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, is not to be conſtrued to extend to any other controverſies between them, except thoſe which relate to ſuch lands, ſo claimed, under grants of different ſtates.

That the juriſdiction of the ſupreme court of the United States, or of any other court to be inſtituted by the Congreſs, is not in any caſe to be encreaſed, enlarged, or extended, by any fiction, colluſion or mere ſuggeſtion; and that no treaty is to be conſtrued, ſo to operate, as to alter the conſtitution of any ſtate.

UNDER theſe impreſſions, and declaring that the rights aforeſaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforeſaid are conſiſtent with the ſaid conſtitution, and in confidence that the amendments which ſhall have been propoſed to the ſaid conſtitution, will receive an early and mature conſideration: WE, the ſaid delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the ſtate of New-York, DO, by theſe preſents, aſſent to and RATIFY the ſaid conſtitution. In full confidence, nevertheleſs, that until a convention ſhall be called and convened for propoſing amendments

amendments to the ſaid conſtitution, the militia of this ſtate will not be continued in ſervice out of this ſtate for a longer term than ſix weeks, without the conſent of the legiſlature thereof; that the Congreſs will not make or alter any regulation in this ſtate, reſpecting the times, places, and manner of holding elections for ſenators or repreſentatives, unleſs the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make laws or regulations for the purpoſe, or from any circumſtance be incapable of making the ſame; and that in thoſe caſes ſuch power will only be exerciſed until the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes; that no exciſe will be impoſed on any article of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them, within this ſtate, ardent ſpirits excepted; and that the Congreſs will not lay direct taxes within this ſtate, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe ſhall be inſufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congreſs ſhall firſt have made a requiſition upon this ſtate to aſſeſs, levy and pay the amount of ſuch requiſition, made agreeably to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall judge beſt; but that in ſuch caſe, if the ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then the Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy this ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt at the rate of ſix per centum per annum, from the time at which the ſame was required to be paid.

DONE in Convention at Poughkeepſie, in the county of Dutcheſs, in the ſtate of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By Order of the Convention,

GEO. CLINTON, Preſident.

Atteſted. JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.
AB. B. BANCKER, }

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of New-York, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in the Congreſs, to exert all their influence and uſe all reaſonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the ſaid conſtitution in the manner

prescribed

prescribed therein; and in all laws to be passed by the Congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the constitution will admit.

That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or encreased, but not diminished, as Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the Congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

That the Congress do not impose any excise on any article (ardent spirits excepted) of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise, shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon the states, to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner, as the legislature of the respective states shall judge best;—and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of payment, prescribed in such requisition.

That the Congress shall not make or alter any regulation, in any state, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the pupose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same, and then only, until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premises; provided that Congress may prescribe the time for the election of representatives.

That no persons, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the 4th day of July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the war, and have at any time, since the 4th day of July, 1776, become

become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who ſhall be freeholders, ſhall be eligible to the places of preſident, vice preſident, or members of either houſe of the Congreſs of the United States.

That the Congreſs do not grant monopolies, or erect any company, with excluſive advantages of commerce.

That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed, or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two-thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the aſſent of two-thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

That the Congreſs ſhall not declare war without the concurrence of two-thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe

That the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus* ſhall not by any law be ſuſpended for a longer term than ſix months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the Congreſs next following the paſſing the act for ſuch ſuſpenſion.

That the right of the Congreſs to exerciſe excluſive legiſlation over ſuch diſtrict, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, as may by ceſſion of a particular ſtate, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, ſhall not be ſo exerciſed as to exempt the inhabitants of ſuch diſtrict from paying the like taxes, impoſts, duties and exciſes, as ſhall be impoſed on the other inhabitants of the ſtate in which ſuch diſtrict may be; and that no perſon ſhall be privileged within the ſaid diſtrict from arreſt for crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the ſaid diſtrict.

That the right of excluſive legiſlation with reſpect to ſuch places as may be purchaſed for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, ſhall not authoriſe the Congreſs to make any law to prevent the laws of the ſtates reſpectively in which they may be, from extending to ſuch places in all civil and criminal matters, except as to ſuch perſons as ſhall be in the the ſervice of the United States; nor to them with reſpect to crimes committed without ſuch places.

That

That the compenſation for the ſenators and repreſentatives be aſcertained by ſtanding laws; and that no alteration of the exiſting rate of compenſation ſhall operate for the benefit of the repreſentatives, until after a ſubſequent election ſhall have been had.

That the journals of the Congreſs ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once a year, with the exception of ſuch parts relating to treaties or military operations, as in the judgment of either houſe ſhall require ſecrecy; and that both houſes of Congreſs ſhall always keep their doors open during their ſeſſions, unleſs the buſineſs may in their opinion require ſecrecy. That the yeas and nays ſhall be entered on the journals whenever two members in either houſe may require it.

That no capitation tax ſhall ever be laid by the Congreſs.

That no perſon be eligible as a ſenator for more than ſix years in any term of twelve years; and that the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates may recal their ſenators or either of them, and elect others in their ſtead, to ſerve the remainder of the time for which the ſenators ſo recalled were appointed.

That no ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the executives of the ſtates to fill the vacancies of ſenators be aboliſhed, and that ſuch vacancies be filled by the reſpective legiſlatures.

That the power of Congreſs to paſs uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, ſhall only extend to merchants and other traders; and that the ſtates reſpectively may paſs laws for the relief of other inſolvent debtors.

That no perſon ſhall be eligible to the office of preſident of the United States, a third time.

That the executive ſhall not grant pardons for treaſon, unleſs with the conſent of the Congreſs; but may, at his diſcretion, grant reprieves to perſons convicted of treaſon, until their caſes can be laid before the Congreſs.

That the preſident, or perſon exerciſing his powers for the time being, ſhall not command an army in the field in perſon, without the previous deſire of the Congreſs.

That all letters patent, commiſſions, pardons, writs and proceſs

proceſs of the United States, ſhall run in the name of *the people of the United States*, and be teſted in the name of the preſident of the United States, or the perſon exerciſing his powers for the time being, or the firſt judge of the court out of which the ſame ſhall iſſue, as the caſe may be.

That the Congreſs ſhall not conſtitute, ordain, or eſtabliſh any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate juriſdiction, except ſuch as may be neceſſary for the trial of cauſes of admiralty, and maritime juriſdiction, and for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas; and in all other caſes, to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the ſupreme court of the United States has not original juriſdiction, the cauſes ſhall be heard, tried, and determined, in ſome one of the ſtate courts, with the right of appeal to the ſupreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal, to be eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, by the Congreſs, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments ſhall conſiſt of the ſenate, the judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, and the firſt or ſenior judge, for the time being, of the higheſt court of general and ordinary common law juriſdiction in each ſtate; that the Congreſs ſhall, by ſtanding laws, deſignate the courts in the reſpective ſtates anſwering this deſcription, and in ſtates having no courts exactly anſwering this deſcription, ſhall deſignate ſome other court, preferring ſuch, if any there be, whoſe judge or judges may hold their places during good behavior: provided that no more than one judge, other than judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, ſhall come from one ſtate.

That the Congreſs be authoriſed to paſs laws for compenſating the judges for ſuch ſervices, and for compelling their attendance; and that a majority at leaſt of the ſaid judges ſhall be requiſite to conſtitute the ſaid court. That no perſon impeached ſhall ſit as a member thereof—that each member ſhall, previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation, honeſtly and impartially to hear and determine the cauſe; and that a majority of the members preſent ſhall be neceſſary to a conviction.

That perſons aggrieved by any judgment, ſentence or decree

decree of the ſupreme court of the United States in any cauſe in which that court has original juriſdiction, with ſuch exceptions and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make concerning the ſame, ſhall upon application, have a commiſſion, to be iſſued by the preſident of the United States, to ſuch men learned in the law as he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate appoint not leſs than ſeven, authoriſing ſuch commiſſioners, or any ſeven or more of them, to correct the errors in ſuch judgment, or to review ſuch ſentence, and decree as the caſe may be, and to do juſtice to the parties in the premiſes.

That no judge of the ſupreme court of the United States ſhall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no controverſies reſpecting land, unleſs it relate to claims of territory or juriſdiction between ſtates, or to claims of land between individuals, or between ſtates and individuals under the grants of different ſtates.

That the militia of any ſtate ſhall not be compelled to ſerve without the limits of the ſtate for a longer term than ſix weeks, without the conſent of the legiſlature thereof.

That the words *without the conſent of the Congreſs*, in the ſeventh clauſe of the ninth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution be expunged.

That the ſenators and repreſentatives, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the conſtitutions or rights of the reſpective ſtates.

That the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates may make proviſion by law, that the electors of the election diſtricts, to be by them appointed, ſhall chuſe a cititizen of the United States, who ſhall have been an inhabitant of ſuch diſtrict for the term of one year immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the repreſentatives of ſuch ſtate.

DONE in Convention, at Poughkeepſie, in the county of Ducheſs, in the State of New-York, the twenty-ſixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By Order of the Convention,

GEO. CLINTON, Preſident.

Atteſted. JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.
AB. B. BANKER, }

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

In Convention, *Auguſt* 1, 1788.

RESOLVED, That a declaration of rights, aſſerting and ſecuring from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the unaliénable rights of the people, together with amendments to the moſt ambiguous and exceptionable parts of the ſaid conſtitution of government, ought to be laid before Congreſs, and the convention of the ſtates that ſhall or may be called for the purpoſe of amending the ſaid conſtitution, for their conſideration, previous to the ratification of the conſtitution aforeſaid, on the part of the ſtate of North-Carolina.

Declaration of Rights.

1ſt. That there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a ſocial compact, cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2d. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates therefore are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That government ought to be inſtituted for the common benefit, protection, and ſecurity of the people; and that the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive to the good and happineſs of mankind.

4th. That no man or ſet of men, are entitled to exclusive or ſeparate public emoluments, or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which not being deſcendible, neither ought the offices of magiſtrate, legiſlator, or judge, or any other public office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct, and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the public burthens, they

they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people; and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the conſtitution of government, and the laws ſhall direct.

6th. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be ſet, rated or levied upon the people without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives, ſo elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7th. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8th. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes, to call for evidence, and be allowed counſel in his favor, and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame, if unlawful, and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolable.

12th.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourſe to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in perſon, property or character. He ought to obtain right and juſtice freely and without ſale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay; and that all eſtabliſhments, or regulations contravening theſe rights, are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13th. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures of his perſon, his papers, and property; all warrants therefore to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive, and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend any ſuſpected perſon without ſpecially naming or deſcribing the place or perſon, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together to conſult for the common good, or to inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments; that the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate. That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumſtances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all caſes the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no ſoldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war in ſuch manner as the law directs.

19th.

19th. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

20th. That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right, to the free exerciſe of religion according to the dictates of conſcience, and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favored or eſtabliſhed by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

I. THAT each ſtate in the union ſhall, reſpectively, retain every power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by this conſtitution delegated to the Congreſs of the United States, or to the departments of the federal government.

II. That there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, acccording to the enumeration or cenſus, mentioned in the conſtitution, until the whole number of repreſentatives amounts to two hundred, after which, that number ſhall be continued or increaſed, as Congreſs ſhall direct, upon the principles fixed in the conſtitution, by apportioning the repreſentatives of each ſtate to ſome greater number of people from time to time, as population encreaſes.

III. When Congreſs ſhall lay direct taxes or exciſes, they ſhall immediately inform the executive power of each ſtate, of the quota of ſuch ſtate, according to the cenſus herein directed, which is propoſed to be thereby raiſed: And if the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall paſs a law, which ſhall be effectual for raiſing ſuch quota at the time required by Congreſs, the taxes and exciſes laid by Congreſs ſhall not be collected in ſuch ſtate.

IV. That the members of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be ineligible to and incapable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they ſhall reſpectively be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances,

alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

VI. That a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty ſhall be ratified without the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the ſenate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or reſtraining or ſuſpending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fiſhing in the American ſeas, or navigating the American rivers, ſhall be made, but in caſes of the moſt urgent and extreme neceſſity; nor ſhall any ſuch treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively.

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce, ſhall be paſſed without the conſent of two-thirds of the members preſent in both houſes.

IX. That no ſtanding army or regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members preſent in both houſes.

X. That no ſoldier ſhall be enliſted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

XI. That each ſtate reſpectively, ſhall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining its own militia, whenſoever Congreſs ſhall omit or neglect to provide for the ſame. That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to martial law, except when in actual ſervice in time of war, invaſion or rebellion: And when not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be ſubject only to ſuch fines, penalties and puniſhments, as ſhall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own ſtate.

XII. That Congreſs ſhall not declare any ſtate to be in rebellion without the conſent of at leaſt two-thirds of all the members preſent of both houſes.

XIII. That the excluſive power of legiſlation given to Congreſs over the federal town and its adjacent diſtrict, and other places, purchaſed or to be purchaſed by Congreſs, of any of the ſtates, ſhall extend only to ſuch regulations as reſpect the police and good government thereof.

XIV. That no perſon ſhall be capable of being preſident of the United States for more than eight years in any term of ſixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch courts of admiralty, as Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh in any of the different ſtates. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity, ariſing under treaties made, or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party; to controverſies between two or more ſtates, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates. In all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other foreign miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party; the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction in all other caſes before mentioned; the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction as to matters of law only, except in caſes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, in which the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make. But the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no caſe where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution, except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory; diſputes between perſons claiming lands under the grants of different ſtates, and ſuits for debts due to the United States.

XVI. That in criminal proſecutions, no man ſhall be reſtrained in the exerciſe of the uſual and accuſtomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe or be diſabled, by invaſion or rebellion, to preſcribe the ſame.

XVIII. That thoſe clauſes which declare that Congreſs ſhall not exerciſe certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatſoever to extend the powers of Congreſs;

greſs; but that they be conſtrued either as making exceptions to the ſpecified powers where this ſhall be the caſe, or otherwiſe, as inſerted merely for greater caution.

XIX. That the laws aſcertaining the compenſation of ſenators and repreſentatives for their ſervices, be poſtponed in their operation, until after the election of repreſentatives immediately ſucceeding the paſſing thereof, that excepted, which ſhall firſt be paſſed on the ſubject.

XX. That ſome tribunal, other than the ſenate, be provided for trying impeachments of ſenators.

XXI. That the ſalary of a judge ſhall not be increaſed or diminiſhed during his continuance in office, otherwiſe than by general regulations of ſalary which may take place, on a reviſion of the ſubject, at ſtated periods of not leſs than ſeven years, to commence from the time ſuch ſalaries ſhall be firſt aſcertained by Congreſs.

XXII. That Congreſs erect no company of merchants with excluſive advantages of commerce.

XXIII. That no treaties which ſhall be directly oppoſed to the exiſting laws of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be valid until ſuch laws ſhall be repealed, or made conformable to ſuch treaty; nor ſhall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the ninth ſection of the firſt article be altered to read thus—"Nor ſhall veſſels bound to a particular ſtate be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other; nor when bound from any one of the ſtates be obliged to clear in another."

XXV. That Congreſs ſhall not directly or indirectly, either by themſelves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the ſtates in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and diſcharging the public ſecurities of any one of the ſtates: But each and every ſtate ſhall have the excluſive right of making ſuch laws and regulations for the above purpoſe, as they ſhall think proper.

XXVI. That Congreſs ſhall not introduce foreign troops into the United States without the conſent of two thirds of the members preſent of both houſes.

SAM. JOHNSTON, Preſident.

By Order.

J. HUNT, Secretary.

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH.

(Stamp.) DEDEL.

ON the thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, appeared before me Pieter Galenus Van Hole, Notary of Amsteldam, admitted by the honorable court of Holland,

His Excellency the Honorable John Adams, Esquire, in quality as especially empowered and authorised by the United States of America in Congress assembled, for and in behalf of said States of America, to raise a loan with any person, or persons states or companies, with subjoined assurance in good faith, to ratify and fulfil all that shall be done in this respect by him honorable appearer, according to authentic copy and translation of the original commission or power, exhibited to me notary, and deposited in my custody in behalf of the joint money lenders—the honorable appearer being to return ere long for America, but being now in this city. And the honorable appearer acknowledged himself in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the name and in behalf of the abovementioned States of America to be duly and lawfully indebted to and in behalf of sundry persons or money lenders, in all a sum of one million of guilders, Dutch current money, arising from and on account of so much ready money received by him the honorable appearer, in his aforesaid quality, to his perfect satisfaction, from the said money lenders, pursuant the receipt hereafter mentioned, to be signed by the honorable appearer, under the authentic copies hereof, expressly and formally disavowing the excuse of untold monies. And the honorable appearer promised in his aforesaid quality to repay and reimburse in this city the said sum of one million of guilders, free from all costs, charges and damages to the above mentioned money lenders, or their assigns, at the expiration of fifteen years after the first day of June, 1788, and that in the following manner, to wit:

That the abovementioned principal shall remain fixed during the space of ten years, and that with the eleventh year, and thus on the first day of June, 1799, a fifth part, or two hundred thousand guilders of the said principal of one million shall be redeemed, and in the same manner from

year to year until the firſt day of June, 1803, inclusive, ſo that the whole prncipal ſhall be redeemed and diſcharged within the above mentioned ſpace of fifteen years.

And that mean while for ſaid principal at firſt for the whole, and afterwards for the reſidue, at the expiration of every year, intereſt ſhall be paid at the rate of five per cent. in the year, commencing the firſt day of June, 1788, and to continue until the final accompliſhment, and that on coupons to be ſigned by or on the part of ſaid honorable appearer in his aforeſaid quality.

That the abovementioned redeeming ſhall be performed by drawing in the preſence of a notary and witneſſes, in this city, after the expiration of the firſt mentioned ten years in ſuch a manner that the numbers of the bonds or obligations drawn, ſhall betimes be made known in the public papers.

That the payment of the intereſts as alſo the redeeming of the reſpective periods ſhall be made at the compting houſes of the hereafter mentioned gentlemen directors, or at ſuch other places within this city, as ſhall likewiſe be advertiſed in the public papers.

That the directors of this negociation ſhall be Meſſieurs Wilhem and Jan Willink, and Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorſt of this city, merchants, who are by theſe preſents thereto named and appointed by the honorable appearer in his aforeſaid quality.

The honorable appearer promiſing and engaging in the names of his conſtituents, that the amount of the intereſts and of the redeemings to be made from time to time of the ſaid principal, ſhall be in due time remitted to the aforeſaid gentlemen directors, their heirs or ſucceſſors, in good bills of exchange, American products, or in ready money, without any abatement or reduction whatſoever.

That this bond or obligation ſhall never be ſubject to any impoſts or taxes already laid, or in time to come to be laid in the ſaid United States of America, or any of them, even in caſe (which God forbid) any war, hoſtilities or diviſions ſhould ariſe between aforeſaid United States, or any of them, on the one ſide, and the States of theſe lands on the other, and that the payment of the principal or intereſts of this bond or obligation accordingly can in no wiſe nor under any pretext whatſoever be hindered or delayed.

The

The honorable appearer in his aforesaid quality promising and engaging moreover for and in the names of the said United States, that there shall never be made or entered into by them or on their parts or any of them in particular, any convention or treaty, public or private, at the making of peace or otherwise by which the validity and accomplishment of these presents might be prejudiced, or whereby any thing contrary thereto might be stipulated but that without any exception the contents hereof shall be kept and maintained in full force.

The honorable appearer in his aforesaid quality likewise promises, engages and binds himself by these presents, that this engagement shall be ratified and approved as soon as possible by said United States in Congress assembled, and that authentic copy translation of said ratification, with the original, shall be deposited in custody of me the said notary, to be there kept with said authentic copy translation of the commission or power of him honorable appearer, and the engrossed hereof, for the security of the money lenders, until the above mentioned principal and interests as aforesaid, shall be redeemed and paid off.

And there shall be made of this act (as the honorable appearer in his aforesaid quality consents) above and besides the above mentioned engrossed, one thousand authentic copies, which shall be of the same force and value, and have the same effect as the engrossed one, under every one of which copies shall be placed a receipt of one thousand guilders, Dutch current money, either on name or in blank, at the choice of the money lenders, to be signed by him honorable appearer, and which receipts shall be respectively numbered from No. 1, to 1000, inclusive, and counter-signed by the above mentioned gentlemen directors, and duly recorded by me the said notary, as a testimony that no more than one thousand bonds or obligations are numbered by virtue of this act—All which authentic copies with the receipts thereunder placed, shall at the redeeming of the principal, be restored by the bearers.

On failure of prompt payment as well of the principal as of the interests at the appointed periods, the principal or residue thereof, may be demanded by the gentlemen directors in behalf of the money lenders, who shall be then interested

intereſted therein, and the aforeſaid conſtituents and committents of him honorable appearer, ſhall in that caſe be held and bound to redeem and diſcharge immediately in one ſum the remaining principal with the intereſts and charges.

For the accompliſhment and performance of all the above written, the honorable appearer binds in his aforeſaid quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the above mentioned United Sates of America, the ſaid United States of America jointly and each of them in particular, together with all their lands, chattels, revenues and products, and alſo the impoſts and taxes already laid and raiſed in the ſame, or in time to come to be laid and raiſed, and thus of all the United States of America jointly, and each of them in particular, and for the whole.

He the honorable appearer renouncing in the names as above, for that purpoſe expreſſly, *Beneficium Diviſionis*, as likewiſe *de duobis vel pluribus Reis debendi*, ſignifying a retribution of debts, and that when two or more are indebted, each of them can ſatisfy with the payment of his portion, the honorable appearer promiſing in his aforeſaid quality, never to have recourſe to the ſaid or to any other evaſions whatſoever.

This being paſſed (after tranſlation into Engliſh was made hereof, and which likewiſe is ſigned by the honorable appearer, and depoſited in the cuſtody of me the ſaid notary) within Amſteldam aforeſaid, in the preſence of Apolonius Van Ryck de Groot, and Jacob de Wolff, witneſſes.

(Signed.)

JOHN ADAMS.
A. V. R. de GROOT.
JB. de WOLFF.
P. G. VAN HOLE, Notary.

(L. S.) Faithfully tranſlated from the Dutch, Amſterdam, the 13th day of March, 1788.

JOANNES VERGEEL LUC SON,
Sworn Tranſlator.

MONDAY, *November* 3, 1788.

Purſuant to the articles of the confederation, only two gentlemen attended as delegates, namely—

Mr. Contee, for Maryland, and

Mr. Williamſon, for North-Carolina.

SATURDAY, *November* 15, 1788, Mr. C. Griffin, from Virginia, attended.

On MONDAY, *December* 3, 1788, Mr. J. Dawſon, from Virginia, and

On SATURDAY, *December* 6, Mr. N. Eveleigh, from South-Carolina, attended.

On THURSDAY, *December* 11, Mr. J. Dayton, from New-Jerſey, attended.

MONDAY, *December* 15, Mr. T. T. Tucker, from South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 30, Mr. S. A. Otis, from Maſſachuſetts.

THURSDAY, *January* 1, 1789, Mr. J. R. Reid, from Pennſylvania.

Mr. Barnwell, from South-Carolina.

THURSDAY *January* 8, Mr. A. Clark, from New-Jerſey.

SATURDAY, *January* 10, Mr. T. Coxe, from Pennſylvania,

MONDAY, *January* 26, Mr. N. Gorham, from Maſſachuſetts, and

THURSDAY, 29, Mr. G. Thatcher, from Maſſachuſetts.

FRIDAY, *February* 6, Mr. D. Roſs, from Maryland.

THURSDAY, *February* 12, Mr. J. Gardner, from Rhode-Iſland.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 18, Mr. D. Gelſton, from New-York.

THURSDAY, *February* 19, Mr. N. Gilman, from New-Hampſhire.

MONDAY, *March* 2, Mr. Philip Pell, from New-York.

INDEX

TO

VOLUME XIV.

A

Page.

ACCOUNTS, public, unſettled, report on, 28
between the United States and individual ſtates, commiſſioners for ſettling, elected, 136.141
Agent for Cherokee Indians to be appointed, 38
elected, 40
Armſtrong, J. declines the office of judge of the weſtern territory, 5

B

Baldwin, Abraham, elected one of the board of commiſſioners, 141
Beaumarchais, his ſettlement with S. Deane not binding, 155
Board of commiſſioners, elected, 136.141
when to meet, 168
Board of treaſury, to pay a bill drawn by Mr. Carmichael, 27
to take effectual meaſures for ſettling certain accounts, 28
to enquire into the execution of Turnbull, Marmie, and Co.'s contract, 29
to negociate and ſettle with De la Lande and Finje, 31
to pay J. Halſtead the balance of his account, 33
to ſell land between Lake Erie and Pennſylvania line, 35

Page.

Board of treaſury, to lay before Congreſs an eſtimate of money for the ſervice of 1788, 37
to be furniſhed with a letter of a committee of Congreſs, 37
to ſell a tract of land on Miſſiſippi with certain reſervations, 41
to aſcertain the value of captures made by Capt. S. Nicholſon, 50
to credit J. Pierce, for extra ſervices, 70
to pay off a certificate given to J. Trumbull, 79
to liquidate the claims of R. Walton, 79.80
to iſſue indents for intereſt, 112
to preſs the States for the payment of arrearages of ſpecie, 112
to pay Doctor Oliphant 160 dollars, 113.114
to report the expediency of admitting claims barred by reſolution of July, 1787, 120
inſtructions given them relative to contract with G. Morgan, and his aſſociates, 120.121
to cancel public ſecurities paid in 154
to attend the board of commiſſioners when requeſted, 169
to furniſh the ſaid board with clerks, 169
Bounty lands, tracts reſerved for, mode of laying out and diſtributing, 62.63

C

Campbell, Donald, prayer of cannot be granted, 137
Carmichael, W. the board of treaſury to pay a bill drawn by, 27
Chaplains, ſalary of, 15, elected, 16
Commiſſioner of army accounts, a day aſſigned for election of, 87
elected, 121, to ſettle accounts of Capt. Allen M'Lane, 124
letters to and from free of poſtage, 135
Commiſſioners for running a line of juriſdiction between Maſſachuſetts and New-York, report a draft of ſaid line, 7

Page.

Commiſſioners for ſettling accounts of the five great departments, a day aſſigned for election of, and powers of, 23, elected, 24
Commiſſioners for Indian treaties, to extend purchaſes as far as they think advantageous, 99
Commiſſioners for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States, a day aſſigned for election of, 135, elected, 136.141, when to meet, 168, letters to and from free of poſtage, 168
Congreſs aſſembled, 4, chuſes a preſident, 5, to remove from the city-hall, 155
Conſtitution ratified by nine ſtates, 48, ratifications of referred to a committee, 48, the committee's report debated, 65.78.80.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.99.100.101.102.103.117.118.127.128.129.132.133.137.138.139.140, agreed to, 141
Contract made by J. Adams for a loan in Holland, ratified, 49.50
made with Turnbull, Marmie, and Co. board of treaſury to enquire into the execution of, 29
made with G. Morgan and Co. inſtructions to board of treaſury relative to, 120.121
Convicts, States to prevent the importation of, 142
Cranberry, Francis, New-Jerſey, to make good pay of, 25
Cuſhing, Thomas, H. petition of cannot be granted, 36
Cuyler, Jacob, no payment or allowance to be made to, without proper vouchers, 142

D

Delegates from, New-Hampſhire Mr. Gilman, 3
Mr. Wingate, 7
Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Thatcher, 3
Mr. Dane, 11, Mr. Sedgwick, 81
Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Arnold, 23, Mr. Hazard, 31
Connecticut, Mr. Wadſworth, 4, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Cook, 15, Mr. Edwards, 35, Mr. Huntington, 47

Page.

Delegates, New-York, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Ganſevoort, 12, Mr. Yates, 30, Mr. L'Hommedieu, 37, Mr. Benſon, 65
New-Jerſey, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Dayton, 3
Mr. Elmer, 4
Pennſylvania, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Reid, 4
Mr. Armſtrong, 4, Mr. Bingham, 26
Mr. Meredith, 80
Delaware, Mr. Kearny, and Mr. Mitchel, 4
Maryland, Mr, Howard, and Mr. Contee, 4
Mr. Roſs, 17, Mr. Seney, 22
Virginia, Mr. Carrington, 3, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Madiſon, 4, Mr. H. Lee, 80
North-Carolina, Mr. White, 3, Mr. Williamſon, 25, Mr. Swan, 31
South-Carolina, Mr. Huger, and Mr. Parker, 3, Mr. Tucker, 4
Georgia, Mr. Few, 3. 30, Mr. Baldwin, 3
De la Lande and Finje, board of treaſury to ſettle with, 31

E

Electors of preſident under the new conſtitution, when to be appointed, and when to proceed to the election, 141
Eſtimate of money for ſervice of 1788, to be made by board of treaſury, 35
made and referred to a committee, 61
Evans, Iſrael, memorial of, 7

F

Finney, Capt. Walter, reſigns, 9
Fort M'Intoſh to be diſmantled, 19
Frauncis, Samuel, has leave to withdraw his petition 113
French and Canadian inhabitants in weſtern territory, to be confirmed in their poſſeſſions, and further grants to be made to, 40. 121. 122, inſtructions to the Governor of the weſtern territory relative to, 123

Page.

G

Geographer of the United States, to be elected for two years, 29
Mr. Hutchins elected, 30, to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and the States of Massachusetts and New-York, 34
to take the latitude of the mouth of the river Au Vase, and of Wood River, 44
to survey the lands of the Moravian Indians, 131
to appoint surveyors for running out bounty lands, 63, and other surveyors, 71
Georgia, a report on a letter from Governor of, debated, 45
cession of western claims made by, cannot be accepted, 68
terms on which it will be accepted, 68.69
to furnish its quota of money for treaty with southern Indians, 105
Gilman, J. T. elected one of the board of commissioners, 136
Governor of western territory, to repair to French settlement on the Mississippi, and examine the title of the settlers, 43
to be informed that a part of the militia of Pennsylvania and Virginia are to be held in readiness for defence of the frontiers, 98.99
instructions to, relative to the French and Canadian inhabitants, 123

H

Halsted, John, balance of his account to be paid, 33
Hay, Udney, to be allowed one year's pay as Lt. Colonel, 75
no deduction to be made on account of depreciation, interest allowed, 105
Henley, David, 3d commissioner for settling claims of Virginia, salary of, and mode of payment, 33
Howell, Joseph, elected commissioner of army accounts, 121

Page.
Hubley, Joſeph, allowance to, for his ſervices as aſſiſtant commiſſary of priſoners, 75
Hutchins, Thomas, elected geographer of the United States, 30, mode of ſettling with, 96

I

Indents, to be iſſued for domeſtic intereſt, 112
Indians, in ſouthern department, to be informed if they refuſe to treat on reaſonable terms, the arms of the United States will be employed againſt them, 69
Proclamation concerning, 125,
Cherokees to be protected, 126
Moravian, lands ſecured to, 130.131
Inſpector of the troops, office of diſcontinued, 45
Intereſt due to foreign officers, to be paid out of the Holland loan, 112
domeſtic, indents to be iſſued for, 112
Invalids, how ſtates are to be credited for money paid to, 35
rule for admitting, 36
Irvine, William, elected one of the board of commiſſioners, 136
Judge of the weſtern territory, Mr. Armſtrong declines office of, 5
J. C. Symmes elected. 11
Juriſdiction of a certain tract of country ceded to Pennſylvania, 135
line between Maſſachuſetts and New-York return of, 7

K

Kaſkaſkies, reſolutions reſpecting inhabitants of, 40.121
Kentucky, addreſs of people of, referred to a committee of the whole 16, report of committee of the whole on, 32, referred to a grand committee, *ibid*, grand committee diſcharged, 51, motion on debated, 51.52, agreed to, 55

Page.

L

Lawrence, Jeſſe, memorial of, referred to executive of Maſſachuſetts, 120
Leave of abſence to J. Pierce, 24, to ſecretary at war, 81, to Mr. W. Livingſton, 104
Ledyard, Ann, prayer of her memorial inadmiſſible, 124
Letters, to any accountant or other officer of the United States, on public ſervice, to be delivered free of poſtage, 36, to and from commiſſioner of army accounts, 135, to and from board of commiſſioners, 168
Line, juriſdiction between Maſſachuſetts and New-York, 7, between United States and the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, to be run, 34
Loan for a million of guilders ratified, 49.50
to be applied in part to payment of intereſt due to foreign officers, 112

M

Mail, contracts to be made for carriage of for 1789, 56.57
Martin, Col. J. elected agent for Cherokee Indians, 39, and for the Chickaſaws, 106
Mathers, James, meſſenger and door-keeper, vice R. Patton, deceaſed, 25
M'Lane, accounts of, referred to commiſſioner of army accounts, 124
M'Intoſh, fort, to be diſmantled, 19
Mentges, prayer of memorial of, inadmiſſible, 113
Mercer, H. ſon of Gen. 400 dollars for education of, 33
Militia, of Virginia and Pennſylvania, to be held in readineſs for defence of weſtern frontier, 97
Miniſter of France, Count Mouſtier, 10
has an audience, 12
Montgomery, Samuel, memorial of, diſmiſſed, 113
Moravian Indians, lands to be ſecured to, 130.131
Morris, Robert, to tranſmit to the board of treaſury the accounts and vouchers of T. Morris, 5

Page.
Mouſtier, Count de, miniſter of France, 10
audience of, 12

N

New-Jerſey, to make good the pay of F. Cranberry, 25
Nicholſon, Capt. Samuel, to be ſettled with for captures made in 1777, 50
a commiſſion allowed him, 73
North-Carolina, to furniſh a ſum of money for the treaty with the ſouthern Indians, 105
to enquire into the conduct of J. Sevier, 127

O

Oliphant, Doctor, 160 dollars to be paid to, 113.114
Ordinance, for diſpoſing of lands in the weſtern territory, read a firſt time, 18, a ſecond time, 19, debated, 19.20.30.38; another draft reported and read a firſt time, 48; debated, 58.59.60. read a ſecond time, 61, paſſed, 62

P

Pennſylvania, has purchaſed the land between its line and Lake Erie, 135, to have the juriſdiction of the ſame, 135
Pierce, J. has leave of abſence, and to continue his aſſiſtant, 24
to be credited for extra ſervices, 75
death of, 87
Poſts, between Philadelphia and Pitſburgh, 27
between Wilmington and Dover, 121.122
Poſtmaſter General, to eſtabliſh a poſt between Philadelphia and Pitſburgh, 27
to deliver free of poſtage letters to accountant, &c. 36
to contract for carrying the mail for 1789, 56.57
to eſtabliſh a poſt between Wilmington and Dover, 121.122

Page.

Poſt St. Vincent, French and Canadian inhabitants of, to be confirmed in their poſſeſſions, and farther grants to, 122
Preſident of Congreſs, honorable C. Griffin, 5
time for electing under the new conſtitution, 141
Proclamation touching the Indians, 125
Provoſt, Doctor, chaplain of Congreſs, 16
Purchaſes from Indians, how far to be extended, 99

Q

Quotas of the ſtates for requiſition of 1788, 110

R

Reid, general, James, recommended to the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, 155
Reports on unſettled public accounts, 28
on department of finance, 144
on department of war, 156
on claims of baron Steuben, 114
Requiſition for 1788, 106
Reſignation of captain W. Finney, 9
of J. White, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, 6
Rogers, doctor, chaplain of Congreſs, 16

S

Sable Iſland, treſpaſſes at, to be enquired into, 120
Salary of chaplains, 15
of D. Henly, 33
Scioto lands, 72. 73
Sea letters for ſhip Hercules, Moſes Brown 6
for ſhip Aſia, J. Barry, 6
for the Jenny, W. Thompſon, 9
to be iſſued by ſec'ry for foreign affairs, 9
Secretary for foreign affairs to iſſue ſea letters, 9
at war to order a block houſe in the vicinity of Fort M'Intoſh, and diſmantle the fort, 19
to return two pieces of cannon to Maſſachuſetts, 25

Page
to report mode for inſpecting the troops, 45
to iſſue warrants for bounty lands to officers and ſoldiers, 62
to report a plan of defence againſt ſouthern Indians, 69
to order a detachment to march by Luzerne, 78
has leave of abſence, 81
Sevier J. hoſtilities on Indians, by, to be enquired into, 127
Soper E. debt of, to be paid by J. Winton, his adminiſtrator, 122
South-Carolina to furniſh money for treaty with ſouthern Indians, 105
States to ſend on their accounts againſt the United States, 44
further time allowed them, 44
North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to furniſh money for treaty with the ſouthern Indians, 105
Steuben, baron, report of a committee on his claims, 114
Story, John, allowance to for all claims & ſervices, 136
St. Vincent, French and Canadian inhabitants of to be confirmed in their poſſeſſions, and farther grants to, 122
Superintendant of Indian affairs for ſouthern diſtrict reſigns, 6
a day aſſigned for electing, 11
to be elected for ſix months, 12
R. Winne elected, 16
to inform the Indians, if they refuſe to treat on reaſonable terms, the arms of the United States will be employed againſt them, 69
continued three months after the 29th Aug. 82
for northern diſtrict continued two months, 81
Surveys for Virginia troops, rule concerning, 72
Surveyors, rules to be obſerved by, 63
allowance to, 71
Symmes, J. C. elected judge of weſtern territory, 11

T

Territorial claims of Georgia, terms of acceptance, 67.68.69
Treaties, Indian, money appropriated for, 50.105

Page.

Trowbridge, Iſaac, prayer of memorial of, cannot be granted, 37
Trumbull, Jonathan, his certificate to be paid off, 79
Turnbull, Marmie and Co. execution of contract with, to be enquired into, 29

V

Virginia to be informed, ſurveys for troops of limited, 72
to inform Congreſs relative thereto 73·74
Delegates of, to have a report of Board of Treaſury 137
Militia of to be held in readineſs for defence of frontiers 97